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New Russian Canal to Link Baltic, Caspian, Black Seas; Shipyards Rush Barge Fleet

Moscow to Become Port With Lanes Reaching to Three Seas

Colossal Dredging

Soviet Government to Begin Work on Volga-Don Canal in 1937

Canals connecting the Baltic and Caspian Seas in the north and the Caspian and Black Seas in the south, as developed by Soviet Russia, take on new significance in the light of recent Russian activity. Moscow insisted on freedom in the Black Sea at the recent Dardanelles conference. A new railway is to be built through Roumania from Russia to Czechoslovakia, making it possible for Moscow to rush troops overland to central Europe in case of need. The following article tells of Russia's new canal development.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Soviet Government finally has given definite orders to proceed with the construction of a canal connecting the Volga and Don Rivers. The general plans have been approved, and final technical details are now being worked out. Construction will begin in the spring of 1937 and the 73-mile canal must be finished by 1942.

This is the fourth and last in the series of great canals which is transforming European Russia's water transport system. The first, the Baltic-White Sea Canal, was completed in 1933; the second, the Moscow-Volga Canal, will be opened next spring; and the third, the Manich Canal, connecting the Caspian and Black Seas, is already under construction.

Moscow to Be Real Port

These canals have immense political and economic importance. They mean that Soviet Russia will no longer be "land-locked" and will not have to seek "warm water ports." They will provide direct water connections between the Baltic and White Seas in the north and the Caspian and Black Seas in the south. They will convert Moscow into an important port. They will permit ocean steamers to reach the hitherto land-locked Caspian Sea.

The Volga-Don Canal was originally included both in the first and the second Five-Year Plans, but the project was deferred because of its great cost, estimated at 2,000,000,000 rubles ($400,000,000 at the official exchange rate).

The canal will run between Krasnoarmeisk, a town on the Volga just below Stalingrad, and the Cossack village of Khumovskaya, on the Don River near the town of Kalach. The work, unlike that on the other three canals, will be completely mechanized, so that much less unskilled labor will be required.

Next spring work will start on a dam across the Don River at Khumovskaya, 29,523 feet in length, which will raise the water level by 117 feet and divert the Don's waters into a deep waterway 23 miles in length.

Hydro-Electric Stations

Three hydro-electric stations will be built near the Don Dam, with a capacity of 581,000 kilowatts. These stations are expected to develop 2300 million kilowatt hours annually.

Dredging operations on a colossal scale are necessary to complete the project. Deep-water channels will be dredged for 400 miles on the lower Don between Khumovskaya and the Sea of Azov, and a new channel will be created for the lower Volga through the Kalmitskaya plains, diverting the Volga's waters from the present shallows which interfere with navigations.

The Volga-Don Canal not only will complete the magnificent river transport system connecting the five great seas of European Russia; the project also will provide fresh water supplies for Stalingrad and other towns, will protect a million acres along the lower Don from flood danger, and will permit irrigation of about 750,000 acres of waterless land in the Kalmitskaya plains.

Huge Undertaking

Construction of the dam and canal involves the removal of 194,000,000 cubic meters of earth, and the use of 1,600,000 cubic meters of crushed rock and 3,000,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete, as well as 50,000 tons of steel and iron.

The canal will have a maximum depth of 123 feet, and will be wide enough at all points to permit two ships of 20,000-ton capacity to pass.

Soviet shipyards have been instructed to construct a fleet of steamers and barges for use on the new waterway. Steel barges for transporting grain will have a capacity of 8700 tons, and oil barges will have a capacity of 20,000 tons. It is estimated that the freight turnover through the canal in the first year of operation will reach 17,200,000 tons.

By a Staff Artist

Waterways Development

Map Shows 73-Mile Canal to Connect Volga and Don Rivers

Bolivia Proposes To Nationalize All Kinds of Industry

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 22 (AP)—The military government of President David Toro announced today it approved in principle a proposal to organize industrial employers and employees into obligatory syndicates.

The measure is considered one of the most sweeping labor statutes ever proposed in any South American country.

It would bring employers and employees in all branches of commerce, mining, finance and other occupations into two great syndicalist federations.

Meetings of the two federations at least every two years in separate congresses would be followed by a joint session Congress which would have wide powers to debate and resolve questions of production, hours and wages.

The Government already has put into effect decrees proclaiming obligatory labor for all able-bodied citizens and ordering salary increases of as much as 100 per cent on the basis of 1930-32 price levels to compensate workers for the losses suffered by the devaluation of the national currency.

Tokyo's Slums Giving Way To Good Housing

Social Welfare Work Makes Progress With Poor in Japan

Good Neighbor Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan has always been a poor country in the sense that the great majority of its people have lived in inexpensive houses, worn simple clothes and lived on a rice-fish-vegetable diet of Spartan frugality. In some ways the standard of living has risen during the last decades because of Japan's share in the general progress of science and invention. But the growth of big industry, the replacement of feudal by capitalist social relations have created social problems which did not exist, at least in the same form, in the simple days before the westernization of the country.

With the idea of finding out how Tokyo is coping with these problems I recently made a round of the municipal and private institutions that have come into existence for the purpose of combating or alleviating poverty. I got up very early in the morning in order to see the workings of a local employment exchange for casual laborers, as I was warned that the work of this institution would be ended soon after 6 o'clock.

Real Proletariat

In the anteroom of the exchange was a crowd of laborers, many of them wearing the coarse, blue cotton jackets with figures on the back indicating the wearer's trade, that are the substitute for overalls in Japan. Here was the authentic proletariat of Tokyo. These were the men who were having the hardest side of the never easy Japanese struggle for existence.

Yet certain traits of Japanese conduct and character, composure, impassivity, good humor, were not lacking even in this unfavorable environment. There was little sign of the quarreling and pushing that might well have taken place in some countries under these circumstances. Now and then the shuffling procession of getas, or wooden shoes, up to the window where working cards and instructions were going given out halted for a moment as one of the applicants asked for some information or explanation. But in general the process of assignment

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Texan at Hong Kong As Clipper Pioneer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

WHEN the transpacific Clipper air service is ready for passengers, there is a man here who will almost certainly be one of the first in line for a ticket.

For this gentleman, Dr. Bolivar Falconer, traveler from Texas, has come to Hong Kong with the express intention of being the Clipper's first paying passenger. Dr. Falconer aims to make a complete round-the-world trip by air. But, unlike others who have attempted similar journeys, he is in no hurry and intends to break no records.

He crossed the Atlantic recently in the airship Hindenburg and then flew in easy stages toward the Orient, crossing Europe, flying through India and on to Penang and Hong Kong.

Old Operators Mark Canada's Rail Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Old operating rooms that have not been used for years were reopened for an hour July 21 for the double celebration of the centennial of the first steam train in Canada and the completion of the Morse telegraph a year later.

Old-time operators, now on pension or engaged in other activities, were invited to gather at the various telegraph offices from coast to coast and take the keys once more. Wherever possible the old-type registers, obselete machines of many years ago, which stamped out the dots and dashes on a tape for the operator to translate by hand on blanks, were reconditioned and used once again that evening. Primitive operating was revived by the old-timers, and the key had to be used as in the early days, the "bug" or sending machine not having been invented. Men who have reached the 90-mark have accepted the invitation to recall the days of more than half a century ago, and cities and towns in every province will be represented.

The Canadian National Telegraphs, it was explained by officials here, include what were once four separate organizations, the Great North Western, the Western Union lines in the Maritimes and on the Pacific Coast, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraphs. Morse completed his experiments in 1836, and sent his first message "What hath God wrought?" making possible the introduction of the telegraph as a commercial venture a year later.

Small Powers Around Reich Add to Arms

Eight Neighbors Planning £56,000,000 Increase for Current Year

Czechs Lead Outlay

Europe's small powers are spending some £71,000,000 more on arms this year than last, or, roughly, $355,000,000.

Have the small powers lost faith in collective security? Have they definitely turned back toward reliance on their own armed forces?

Factors influencing Germany's neighbors are discussed in the following article. A second article will deal with other small powers from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Germany's eight smallest neighbors are planning to spend about £56,000,000 more on their national defenses this year, it is revealed in an extensive study made by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

This is one of the tragic features of the armaments race now sweeping Europe, whose smallest members are being compelled by events not of their making to divert huge sums from their social to their military budgets.

Reich's Small Neighbors

Seven of the eight states in question abut directly on the Third Reich. They are Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Lithuania. The eighth is Sweden, which is separated from Germany by a comparatively small strip of sea. They do not include the two little principalities of Luxembourg and Lichtenstein, since their total armed forces only consist of small gendarmeries.

None of these countries has any aggresive intentions against any of its neighbors. Lithuania, it is true, is still hoping for the return of its former capital, Vilna, at present in Polish hands. And Austria, having received little support, economic or otherwise, from the three succession states around it, namely Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, is perhaps yearning for the past pomp and splendor of the old Hapsburg Empire.

Czech Policy

Czechoslovakian foreign policy is solely bent on keeping its freedom. The Netherlands are expanding territorially, but only at the expense of the Zuider Zee. And little Switzerland has been neutral so long that it actually refused to enlarge its borders when after the World War that political curiosity called Lichtenstein asked to be admitted into the Swiss confederation.

Switzerland replied it did not want to get any bigger, but it would be glad to run the currency and the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Rebels Push Toward Madrid; Extremists Battle for Control; U. S. Warships Go to Spain

Permanent Squadron in Mediterranean May Be U. S. Move

Ambassador Silent At San Sebastian

State Department Reports 1582 U. S. Citizens Registered in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—While two American warships were hurrying to Spanish waters today to safeguard and if necessary to remove stranded United States Nationals, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that re-establishment of a European squadron of the navy on a permanent basis is a distinct possibility.

As a result of general conditions in Europe, Mr. Hull said at a press conference that it may be necessary to maintain warships permanently in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Former Custom

Mr. Hull pointed out that prior to 1929 the United States regularly maintained two or more ships in European waters, the practice having been maintained almost continuously since the American war against the Algerian pirates in the 19th century.

In connection with the hasty dispatch of the battleship Oklahoma and the heavy cruiser Quincy, Mr. Hull said there is no thought of landing any men from the vessels. The ships will merely stand by off the coast to take on board any Americans who may desire to embark.

Battle Near Toledo

Mr. Hull also made available this morning reports from the American Embassy at Madrid. These announce that an important battle between armed militia and rebel troops is being fought near Toledo. The situation in Madrid is reported unchanged but tense after 12 noon, Madrid time.

American Consul William W. Corcoran reported from Vigo at 1 p. m that calm had been re-established with rebel military and civilian Fascists in control.

Mr. Corcoran reported that a general strike exists and said that principal Galician cities are completely dominated by rebels.

American Consul Clifford R. Whalton at Las Palmas advised the department that following a military coup which began last Saturday the military had gained complete control of that city and that armed forces are maintaining or-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

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Claude G. Bowers

U. S. Ambassador to Spain

Heavy Rains Add New Problem To Chaos in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Semi-tropical Spain, with regions that know a five-year drought, is faced with a new and serious problem—heavy rains in June. For many generations such a period of persistent downfalls has been unknown.

Half the wheat crops are ruined. Vineyards are soaked and fruit is rotting. Nature, as a Right-Winger expressed it, has made her own bid for a speeding-up of conditions suitable for the rich crop of social troubles which the "red" leaders have planted.

"The crops are sacred," were the solemn words of Santiago Casares Quiroga, recently Premier of Spain, in the early days of the Republic. Today the elements and the field hands seem in league with one another to create chaos for Spain.

Wheat Crisis Looms

The crisis in the wheat situation, Spain's principal source of national wealth—one crop being equal to a whole year's output of mineral—is being greatly intensified by the extraordinary climatic conditions. The Spanish farmer, used to five months of dry heat every year, does not know how to cope with a wet summer. And off and on, rain has been falling since October last.

Every year the wheat farmer has been getting poorer as the Government legislates to keep down the price so that the people may be able to buy bread. Recently the authorities have also fixed the harvesters' wages, which they have doubled, while they reduced the 12-hour day to seven hours. Conveyances must be provided for workers living a few miles from their jobs and time lost traveling must be paid for. Farmers refusing to take in the crops are fined.

Losses are all the more severe as the rain has affected the quality.

Fertilizer Lacking

Mineral fertilizers for the soil have been lacking because Spain cannot pay within a reasonable time limit, due largely to transfer difficulties. One big company, an offshoot of the Imperial Chemical Company, owes headquarters in London 60,000,000 pesetas (some $9,000,000), but cannot effect the transfer because of exchange difficulties. Naturally, supplies have been stopped. The lack of fertilizers affects mainly

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Marxists' Committee Is Ready to Act If Regime Falls

Insurgents Report Victories in North

Socialist Popular Front Pledges Finish Fight on Republic's Foes

The Leftist Government in Spain, combined with various extremist groups, battled the insurgents on many fronts, both sides claiming victories. Nonpartisan observers indicate that the fight is really between Marxists and Fascists.

A "Red Committee," named in Madrid ostensibly to control arms and munitions, is also believed ready to set up a new Government should the present regime fall.

The rebels are holding the northern provinces pretty much in their hands; while the Government is reported sending columns of loyal troops in almost every direction in an effort to put down the rebellion, although fewer claims of having crushed the rebellion are being issued by Madrid.

The powers watch with deep interest. France is anxious because of the possible effect on its Government of any change in the regime to the southeast; the United States and Britain are sending warships to the Spanish coast to aid their nationals.

BARCELONA, July 22 (AP)—Catalonia proclaimed its loyalty to the Leftist Spanish Government tonight by setting up a military regime against Rightist revolutionaries.

Luis Companys, President of the Autonomous Province, directed firm measures against the insurgents while the population cheered him and his civil guard forces.

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MADRID, July 22—Extreme Leftists were reliably reported to have constituted a "Red Committee" for Madrid today as the Leftist Government moved field guns to the outskirts of the capital to bar the way against a rebel advance.

The "Red Committee" was reported authorized to distribute arms and to collect them from "unauthorized persons" in Spain's defense against the Rightist revolution.

With official estimates showing about 1000 persons killed during the five days of fighting between rebellious Rightists and Leftists supporting the Government, the struggle appeared to observers to be developing into a battle for supremacy between Fascists and Marxists.

The latter predicted victory, although new uprisings were reported.

What it May Mean

The function of the Red Committee was not immediately explained. It was assumed by observers familiar with the situation in Spain, however, that the Committee was formed to take over the power of government should the present regime collapse.

What elements comprised the Committee was not stated. The designation "Red" might range from allied Communists and Socialists to Anarcho-Syndicalists.

The Europa motion picture theater in Madrid was converted into headquarters for the Anarcho-Syndicalists of the capital. They made it a storehouse for firearms and explosives.

Roman Catholic Club Taken

The Communist Party seized Conservative Roman Catholic Party headquarters in the capital, announcing that henceforth the luxurious clubrooms would be Communist headquarters.

As the Government marched out columns of armed Communist and Socialist militiamen to support the artillery in defense of the capital, a detachment of 5000 husky Asturian miners entered the city. The miners, vowing allegiance to the Government, were armed with rifles and dynamite.

Authorities said that they believed the rebels planned to stir up sporadic trouble as well as to maintain their present plan of warfare.

The garrison of Caceres threw in its lot with the Rightist rebellion at dawn today.

Finish Fight Pledged

The Government announced that it was waging a fight to the finish against "three rebellious strongholds, mainly Seville, Valladolid, and Saragossa."

It said that the "enemies of the republic" were still holding out at these points, although "their defeat is imminent."

It was officially reported that two trains with loyal forces of militia had started from Alicante to crush

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, July 22

Locarno—Five-Power Project Stressed

British diplomacy put deft finishing touches to plans for the three-power Locarno conference to assemble at 10 Downing Street.

France and Belgium join with Britain in seeking a new European security structure to replace the one trampled under when German troops marched into the Rhineland.

England may be ready to assume new committments, it is hinted.

Germany and Italy are being fully informed of all developments. Prime Minister Baldwin emphasized carefully in Parliament that the new talks are preliminary to a five-power conference. The suspicion of a secret French-British-Belgian military alliance is always present at such times.

Big names gather around the conference table.

For Britain, Mr. Baldwin, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Lord Halifax, Lord Privy Seal.

For France, Prime Minister Léon Blum and Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister.

For Belgium, Premier Paul Van Zeeland and Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak.

Ethiopia—Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum in Drives

Tattered followers of Haile Selassie continue to harass the Italian conquerors of Ethiopia, according to advices relayed from Cairo, Egypt, by the Associated Press. Two columns are said to be advancing on Addis Ababa from separate directions—the one under Ras Kassa, former Ethiopian Minister of War, and the other under Ras Seyoum. Both are described as "large forces," and heavy fighting is said to have already occurred.

All foreign-owned radio stations in Addis Ababa are under a ban of silence because of past frequency of similar reports. Italy claims to have conquered and pacified Ethiopia; resents indications to the contrary, which play into the hands of the fugitive Haile Selassie and embarrass the League of Nations in Geneva.

Labor—Compromise and Conference Effect Peace

One strike settled; another approaching settlement. Easing of tension at several points on the labor front reported by Associated Press and Monitor correspondents. In detail:

Camden, N. J.—Pickets were absent from before the gates of the Radio Corporation of America manufacturing plants for the first time in four weeks. The company prepared to take back strikers as rapidly as possible. Thirty-seven arrested strikers were still in jail, but 58 had been released last night. An exchange of statements was made by John L. Lewis, speaking for the strikers, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, representing R. C. A., and the strike was over.

Fair compromise brought peace, both sides abandoning extreme demands. Strike leaders praised David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A., for his fairness during the strike. Ballots supervised by the National Labor Relations Board will settle the question of labor representation for collective bargaining. Wages will be based on those prevailing in other radio manufacturing plants.

Mexico, D. F.—Early settlement of the electric power strike is predicted. Threats of socialization of the industry are credited with inducing more reasonableness on both sides. A conference at the presidential palace lightened the situation, although electric power was still being delivered only to dairies, hospitals and government departments.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Officials of Remington-Rand, Inc., threatened to move their plant employing 1700 workers to some other city unless full police protection is accorded those workers staying at their jobs.

Washington—The 12 unions that followed John Lewis into the Committee for Industrial Organization flatly defied the American Federation of Labor, presumably nullifying conciliation efforts by the Roosevelt Administration. A split in organized labor's ranks is again considered likely, although the A. F. of L. still has opportunity to avert it by retreat.

Paris, France—The general strike burst out afresh. The number of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Welfare Cost Placed At $9.18 Per Capita For Larger Cities

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A detailed outline of how much the nation's larger cities have spent for various welfare activities was drawn yesterday in a census bureau report.

In cities of 100,000 and over, the bureau said, $345,213,555 went for charities, hospitals and correction work in 1934. This represented a per capita expenditure of $9.18, compared with $7.79 in 1933 and $2.73 in 1926.

Some cities, however, reduced per capita expenditures for these purposes in 1934, the bureau said, due in part to the shifting of relief burdens to state and federal governments.

New York topped all other cities in total expenditures, with an outlay of $133,740,155, but was below several others in per capita expense. The New York per capita rose from $3.09 in 1926 to $11.04 in 1933 and $18.69 in 1934.

In Chicago, with a 1934 outlay of $6,754,642, the per capita was only $1.94, compared with $4.70 in 1933 and $1.85 in 1926.

Among the smaller 1934 per capita expenditures were those for Tacoma, Wash., with 10 cents; Gary, Ind., one cent; Erie, Penna., 11 cents; Kansas City, Kan., 13 cents; San Diego, Calif., eight cents, and San Antonio, Texas, six cents.

Other 1934 per capita expenses included: Boston, $19.84; Buffalo, N. Y., $22.21; Hartford, Conn., $10.97.

Compensation Changes Due in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Amendments to the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act were sought by both labor and employers' organizations during a recent joint conference with provincial government ministers.

Employers claimed the present act conferred greater benefits than any similar act in the world and declared employees should be made to contribute to the fund, ranging from a half-cent contribution per working day to a higher rate for the more hazardous occupations. They also suggested a mamixum of $10,000 be set as the most to be paid for any one accident.

Employees' organizations asked the present compensation rate of two thirds of the salary be made three quarters of the salary, elimination of the seven-day waiting period, and increased allowance to widows.

The Government promised to consider the representations of both groups.

States Join Forces to Halt Spread of Federal Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Under pressure of a demand that states "do something" to promote co-operation among themselves, so that the trend toward government centralization in Washington can be checked, marked progress is being made these days in the movement to set up interstate governmental machinery not blueprinted in the Constitution.

In the last 16 months, 17 states have done the unprecedented thing in establishing official commissions on interstate co-operation. The first state, New Jersey, set up its commission in March, 1935, and provided a model which has since been recommended to all the other states. West Virginia was the most recent state to fall in line, passing a bill for a commission on June 20. When the majority of the legislatures open their new sessions next winter, the other commonwealths are expected to join the procession rapidly, according to the Council of State Governments here, the national headquarters of the commissions.

Next Step, to Get Results

The next and more difficult step, council staff members declare, is to get the commissions to produce results. Their immediate tasks are to obtain interstate co-operation on such matters as motor vehicle regulation, relief and social security legislation, crime control, milk regulation, taxation and so on. To bring about agreements in these fields through uniform laws, or administrative orders, through compacts, or any other means is going to require hard and skillful work on the part of the "interstate diplomats" who make up the commission, observers say. Hope for success lies in the fact that the commissions are made up of active members of state legislatures as well as of administrative officers, people who are influential in their state governments by virtue of their offices.

Regional Co-operation Helps

Another hope for tangible results lies in the development of regional co-operation through regional offices operated under the direction of the Council of State Governments. The first secretariat of this kind was established not quite a year ago—in September, 1935—to serve the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

This experiment is regarded here as successful and is expected to furnish the pattern for other regional offices all over the United States. Demands are being heard now for more regional headquarters, and all that is needed is for the states to raise the money to finance them.

No large sums are required, but a good deal of educational work has yet to be done to convince state finance committees that this is something to include in budgets.

The value of the regional office is being amply proved in the New York area, in the opinion of George C. S. Benson, research consultant of the Council of State Governments. It is offering a simple approach to problems of interstate co-operation which are regional rather than nationwide.

Women Force Wage Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 22—New Jersey is preparing to enforce its minimum wage law despite the fact that the almost identical New York State statute was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, it was revealed by John J. Toohey Jr., state labor commissioner, today, when he announced that a conference between state and federal labor officials would be held later this week to discuss enforcement machinery.

The New Jersey Minimum Wage Law has been on the statute books for three years, but has not been enforced due to lack of appropriations for that purpose. This year, however, an appropriation of $12,500 was approved by the Legislature for the act's enforcement after much pressure had been brought to bear by women's groups and labor organizations.

Mr. Toohey indicated that a large portion of the appropriation would be used to conduct a survey upon which the department will base its minimum wage standards. This, he feels, will be of value to the Labor Department even in the event the law should later be held unconstitutional.

According to Mr. Toohey, there are some New Jersey industries anxious to have the law enforced and which will seek to agree among themselves to uphold the standards set by the Labor Department.

The New Jersey Minimum Wage Law authorizes the state labor commissioner to investigate wage conditions in factories and declares public policy opposed to oppressive and unreasonably low wages for women and minors. It also provides penalties for employers who discriminate against employees seeking higher wages or testifying against their employers at wage board hearings.

City Report 'At Glance' Demand of Taxpayers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 22—Elimination of the involved public financial statement is proposed by the Jersey Taxpayers' Association in an announcement today that it will foster competition among municipalities in this State to simplify reports to citizens.

"Based upon results obtained by similar campaigns in other states, the contest will bring about a decided improvement in the preparation and presentation of financial reports as to their readability, appearance and intelligibility," the announcement says.

Use of charts, maps and graphs to show the taxpayer what is going on in the public's business affairs is proposed by the association. It stressed that awards should be based upon the best presentation of information to citizens interested in knowing about governmental affairs.

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Who makes Rogue Peet clothes?

We do!

Styled and tailored in our own workrooms—

With the master-touch of our nationally famous designer.

It seems a funny question, considering we've always been our own manufacturers.

Nevertheless, every so often some one asks us that very question—in spite of all our publicity!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

5 NEW YORK STORES: Fifth Ave. at 41st St. · Broadway at 35th St. · Broadway at 13th St. · B'way at Warren St. · B'way at Liberty St.

BOSTON: 104 Tremont St. at Bromfield

Lewis, Defiant, Challenges A. F. of L. Right to Try Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Campaigns to unionize the steel, rubber and automobile industries—making the greatest drive that labor has ever directed against America's largest corporations—face a continually widening rift in the labor movement.

Decision of the industrial union wing of organized labor to refuse to appear for its "trial" Aug. 3 before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor strengthens the possibility that John L. Lewis and his group of 12 unions will then be suspended by the A. F. of L.

Mr. Lewis and his associates, representing a membership of more than a million, held their ground here yesterday.

Movement To Go On

They denied the legality of the trial scheduled for them, and announced that no matter what its outcome, the move to organize labor by industry rather than "crafts" would go on.

Two separate national organizations of labor thus are permanently promised by these developments. Compromise has been discounted by the failure to date of conferences. No attempt to find a way out is being made on either side. Efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to further unity apparently have relaxed.

Unless some unexpected key to harmony is found, neither side seems likely to back down, unless willing to face discredit among its own supporters. Each side has stood firm for nine months.

Lewis Denies Authority

Answering the summons to stand trial on formal charges, Mr. Lewis and his company of union officials told the executive council that it was "without authority to dismember" the A. F. of L., and that the CIO "declines to submit to its jurisdiction."

In justification of this defiance, they declared:

1. Suspension proceedings as projected by the council are unwarranted by the constitution of the A. F. of L.

2. Charges of dualism, rebellion and fomenting insurrection within the labor movement are based wholly on the CIO's work of organizing industrial unions in mass production industries.

3. Opposition to the CIO comes from craft unions dominating the council, which fear loss of control through the new industrial unions.

Follow A. F. of L. Lead

4. The CIO's activity in promoting national organization of steel, rubber and automobile workers is in exact accord with a resolution of the A. F. of L. convention of two years ago.

5. Objection to these campaigns in the council is based on the wish to segregate the union membership into a multiplicity of craft organizations

6. This attitude has been "wholly obstructionist." Because development of the great mass production industries, with their compact associated management, and common labor policies, calls for an equivalent solidarity on the part of the employees.

Threatens Collective Bargaining

7. To divide this labor into a multitude of union jurisdictions is to make a travesty of collective bargaining. Establishment of a number of craft unions would destroy labor's opportunity to be a fair bargainer. Workers concerned do not want many unions.

8. The CIO has not opposed craft unions except in mass production industries where their jurisdictional claims are at best but theoretical and have never been, and cannot be, realized.

In immediate reply, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., accepted the CIO letter as a refusal to meet with the council at the Aug. 3 trial, adding:

"The answer filed can more appropriately be interpreted as a speech for propaganda purposes rather than as a direct reply to the invitation of the executive council to meet and answer the charges filed."

The Dissenting Unions

Action taken by union leaders comprising the C. I. O. was unanimous. The unions represented were the United Mine Workers of America, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Textil Workers of America, Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, International Union United Automobile Workers of America, United Rubber Workers of America, International Typographical Union, and the cap and millinery department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

The C. I. O. says the membership of these unions accounts for 40 per cent of the A. F. of L. total.

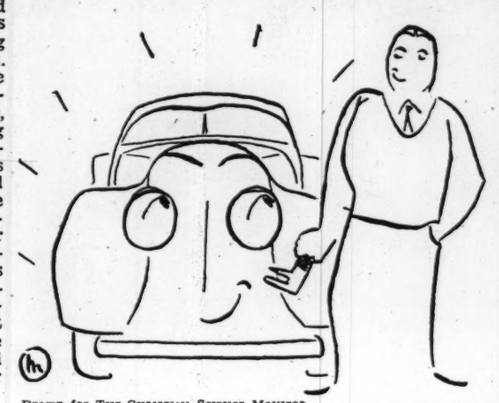
A Good Turn Deserves Another

• • • •

The Great Automotive Game

¶The good sportsman knows his tools. No need to tell him what club to use in a golf trap. Likewise, the 35,000,000 persons who play in the highway game have found that speed is a tool for the unbroken straightaways. Just as the golfer has a club for every shot, the highway professional has a proper and safe speed for every residential district, for approaching schools, crossing street intersections, taking curves, passing other cars and climbing hills.

¶Curves can be maneuvered as professionally as the skilled golfer sends his ball spinning onto the green. Both deal more or less with centrifugal force, or that tug away from center that slices the golf ball and tries to tip the car over on corners. Another name for centrifugal force is momentum trying to keep going in a straight line when the driver would turn right or left.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Take Care of Your Car and It Will Take Care of You

¶General Motors has discovered that a 3000-pound car making a turn of 500-foot radius has to overcome a centrifugal force of only 156 pounds at 20 miles an hour. At 30 m. p. h. that force equals 360 pounds and at 60 m. p. h. it represents a pressure of more than 1400 pounds, or nearly one half the weight of the car. Friction between tires and road provides traction. It is the fight between traction and centrifugal force that makes the tires screech on the corners. The wise motorist knows that hard and gritty surfaces, concrete in particular, furnish the highest degree of friction for tires. Engineers know that too—hence they "brush" concrete to form ridges. Asphalt pavement is roughened with studded pebbles. All braking distance charts are based on rough concrete. If you can stop on this surface within 44 feet at 40 m. p. h.—then allow considerable more to do it on wooden blocks.

¶Professor Physics says that when centrifugal force overcomes friction, the car tips over or leaves the road. Engineers have set back the professor a bit by banking corners—lifting the outer edge of the roadway higher than the inner level. In this way, centrifugal force is used to force tires more firmly against the roadway. But Professor Physics recommends a formula for taking curves that has been practiced for years on the speedways. Instead of keeping at full speed until well into the curve, then putting on the brakes—racers brake the car when approaching the curve, enter the corner at a reduced pace, then accelerate on the curve. The point on the turn where the driver steps on the gas depends largely upon his speed. Ordinarily, it is when the front wheels have been completely swung into the turn.

¶Remember that a right turn is sharper than a left turn, and should be taken somewhat slower. Successive rapid but light applications of the brakes will often keep a car in control on a curve where full application of the brakes would prove dangerous. Also, a very slight and rapid "weaving" motion of the steering wheel will break the centrifugal force at the "top" of the curve, but it is a device to be used in need, not as a general thing.

¶Curves can be anticipated. The expert driver usually starts to turn his wheel a fraction of an instant before the car actually reaches the turn. Similarly, on *open* country roads with no traffic, easy left curves may be "flattened" somewhat by driving near the center of the road. The practice, however, should be reserved for entirely open highways.

¶"Squeals" of the tires disclose much. They are not entirely a matter of speed, but of inexpert wheel handling. The crack driver usually takes his curves "below the squeaking point."

[Eighth of 12 Articles]

Slums in Tokyo Give Place to Good Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

went off smoothly and quickly; and after it was completed the officials in charge of the exchange explained the system.

Sharing the Work

It was based on the idea of sharing the work, of which there is never enough to go around. Some 2000 casual laborers were registered with this exchange, each being assigned a member. On the preceding day the men with numbers up to 650 had been given work. On the day of my visit the officials took the men beginning with number 651.

The unskilled laborer on a job received 1.30 yen (about 38 cents) for a day's work, the skilled 1.80 or two yen (about 55 or 60 cents). Many days, however, were necessarily spent in idleness, with the result that the laborer had to pare his budget very closely indeed and appreciated the 8-sen breakfasts, 10-sen lunches and 10-sen dinners which are provided in municipal and private eating-houses. The staple fare was what one usually finds in Japanese farm homes: rice and bean-curd soup, with vegetables, pickles as an appetizer and fish as a luxury.

From Rural Districts

The numbers of these casual laborers are always being swelled from the country districts, which cannot absorb the steady increment in population. It is small wonder that work remains scarce and wages low.

An organization of a different type, very similar to the settlements in poorer quarters of large American cities is the Jendinkan (Good Neighborhood Institute) which exists in what was formerly one of the worst slum quarters of Tokyo. It is no longer such a district. The earthquake and fire of 1923 destroyed the ramshackle hovels in the neighborhood of the Institute, and this furnished an opportunity for an experiment in subsidized decent housing. The philanthropic society which contributes largely to the support of the Jendinkan put up rows of neat little stone houses in the neighborhood and has a long waiting list of occupants at the moderate rents which are charged.

Community Advantages

In the headquarters of the Institute one finds all the activities that are ordinarily associated with settlement work; kindergarten and school and adult education, health consultations, summer outings for children. One little touch of considerateness is that children whose families are too poor to pay even the nominal charge of 4 sen a month for enrolment in the kindergarten are told to bring the sun, which is then quietly given back to their parents, so that the cihldren may not feel conscious of any discrimination.

Another form of social welfare work was the training school for girls and young wives where one found about 100 women busily plying sewing-machines and perhaps a score engaged in embroidering the obis, or bright sashes which are an essential part of the Japanese woman's kimono. Blankets and clothing are turned out. The women work seven and a half or eight hours a day and receive 40 sen, which is a welcome addition to the income of a poor family. It is also an object lesson in how Japan can undersell other countries, because the skill and industry of the Japanese women, as scon as they have received the necessary preliminary instruction, leave little to be desired.

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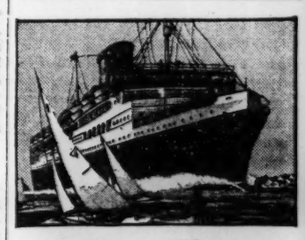

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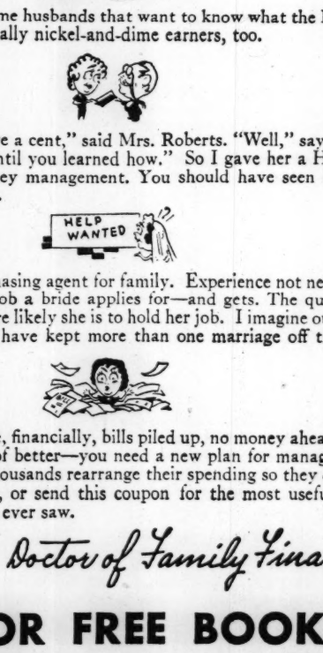
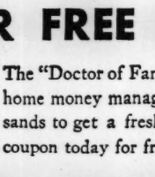
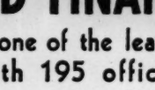


"Give your wife all the money and she'll fight like a panther to save as much as she can. Contrariwise, she'll practically throw it away to get even with you if you're stingy about dealing out dollars." Thus does a friend of mine analyze an age-old problem.



Money isn't everything—nothing at all to a pair of young lovers. Young folks in love could go barefooted and never notice it; but their babies can't and the landlord won't!



These nickel-and-dime husbands that want to know what the Mrs. paid for everything are usually nickel-and-dime earners, too.

"I can't seem to save a cent," said Mrs. Roberts. "Well," says I, "you couldn't drive a car until you learned how." So I gave her a Household booklet on home money management. You should have seen her bank book after only a year.

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Junior Red Cross Of Canada Sends Gifts to Many Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Junior Red Cross of the Province of Quebec has just shipped 63 portfolios, letters and gifts, descriptive of Canada to Junior branches in every continent. World membership of the Junior Red Cross stands today at over 15,000,000 in 51 countries.

From Sherbrooke, Que., go stockings for a school teacher in Holland. From Magog samples of the cotton trade, from Asbestos, Que., exhibits ranging from the raw asbestos to a completed shingle. From Grand'mere a special present to Japan, first a portfolio telling of the maple sugar industry, then the sugar itself in the form of minature log cabins, and a hooked rug depicting the gathering of the sap. From the Gaspé coast goes a portfolio telling of the cod-fishing, illustrated with miniatures of the equipment used. From Labrador goes a fisherman's outfit in miniatures and samples of hooked work. Collections of various kinds of wood, pressed flowers, leaves including many maple leaves, Canada's national emblem, are common to all portfolios.

These portfolios left Montreal for Junior Red Cross branches in Brazil, New Zeoland, Holland, South Africa, Switzerland, France, Germany, Japan, England, Scotland India, Australia, Czechoslovakia, the United States, the Philippines, Roumania, Belgium and Bermuda.

WPA Allotments Made

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Allotment of $1,768,202 to carry on women's sewing rooms, canneries, park developments and other activities under the WPA was approved today by Aubrey Williams, deputy administrator.

Labor Lawmakers Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., July 22—Dr. Claudius C. Murchison, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., said here regulation of hours of workers is a job for industry rather than lawmakers.

"Industry," he said, "has a duty to do its share in preventing harmful legislation. Our major task is educating our legislators and to practice self-education in industry itself."

NEW

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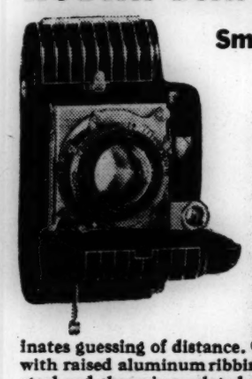

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

workers out on strike jumped from 37,000 on Monday to more than 70,000 today. At Belfort and Montbellard, 25,000 metallurgists declared a general strike, 6000 automobile workers walked out, after raising the red flag over the Peugeot factory, and 3000 farm hands refused to handle crops.

Spanish Revolt—Reds Gain in Cities

The outcome was still much in doubt as Spain passed through the fifth day of a violent Fascist revolution. Rebels have shown unexpected strength during the past 24 hours, increasing the area under their control, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Communist influence was apparently increasing in cities loyal to the Government in direct ratio to the pressure from Fascist forces. It was low yesterday when loyal forces were winning. It was high today when the rebels were advancing.

A rebel force was reported moving towards Madrid from the north, with loyal troops converging on it from both flanks. Rebels captured San Sebastian, smart resort center to the northwest, last night, but 2000 miners and workers returned to the charge today in a desperate attempt to regain the barricades they lost, and are believed to have succeeded.

Seville, most important city in the south, was apparently still in rebel hands, although fighting continued in the vicinity. Barcelona, industrial capital of the east, was under loyalists, but harassed by rebels. Red activity was particularly reported in Barcelona and Madrid.

Neither side appeared to have consolidated control over any single section of the country. Warships under government control carried the attack to Morocco, source of the revolt, while more rebels landed on the Spanish mainland from Morocco.

Meanwhile England increased her naval forces in Spanish waters and the United States ordered a battleship and a cruiser to proceed there to evacuate United States citizens, should it be necessary. The two ships could carry the entire 1582 citizens.

Politics—G. O. P. Campaign Adapted to Landon

Republicans, led by Representative Bertram Snell, chairman of the Republican National Convention, converged on Topeka to notify Gov. Alfred M. Landon that he is to be the party's standard bearer against the New Deal. Meanwhile back in Washington a wholesale reshuffling of the Republican campaign organization was disclosed. Their publicity bureau has been drastically revised to fit in with Landon strategy, as opposed to the pre-convention plans of Henry P. Fletcher.

Democrats were cheered by reassurance that the political machine of the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana is 100 per cent back of the Roosevelt bandwagon, despite the defection to the Lemke forces of the Rev. Gerald H. K Smith, one-time Long lieutenant. They also applauded the charge by Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana that the "ill-omened elements of our society" are "sponsors" for Governor Landon.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, Townsend Plan leader, was released by the law in Cleveland, after withdrawal of a contempt charge and permitted to begin a speaking tour with the Rev. Gerald Smith. His first prediction was that his arrest in Cleveland would strengthen his following to the extent of 5000 new clubs. He added that both Republican and Democratic parties will be wiped out in the coming Presidential election by his 9000 Townsend clubs.

Short Hunting Season For Migratory Birds Likely

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP) — A high source indicated today that a short open hunting season on migratory birds, with restrictions virtually as severe as last year, is tentatively planned for this fall. Final approval of the regulations, however, must yet be given by President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Although encouraged by the number of birds which flew north to the nesting grounds last spring—an increase which officials attribute largely to reduction of the kill last season, resulting from stringent regulations and poor weather—Government authorities feel this gain has been offset by the losses in the current drought.

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Jersey Co-operative Beckons to Slum Dwellers

Federal project combines shining new factory with fertile farm acres, offering 200 Jewish families chance to attain independence as shareholders in enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., July 22—Bright, new houses built by the Resettlement Administration at Jersey Homesteads, five miles over rolling hills from this village, bustled with activity as eight families from crowded slums moved in and prepared to emphasize the advantages of combined city and country living while minimizing the drawbacks of both.

They were the recently-arrived vanguard of 200 Jewish families drawn from New York, Philadelphia and near-by cities to establish a co-operative farm-factory colony on the $1,800,000 estate which has been carved out for them by the New Deal in the central New Jersey potato belt. Only Jews, most of whom are from northern European countries and Russia, are permitted to settle in the colony.

Appealing Picture

Twelve hundred acres of fertile land, the beginnings of a village that is to incorporate most of the conveniences of modern living, an up-to-date garment factory and the opportunity to develop their careers in a co-operative system were the inducements offered by this new experiment under federal sponsorship. To land-starved Jews, the picture was so appealing that 1200 families were willing to invest the $500 cash required of each of the 200 families entering the project.

Although students recalled that the history of co-operative colonies in America was a chapter of failures, the settlers here are undaunted by precedent and told of eager desires to begin the experience of living according to this new model. Their enthusiasm is expected to bring 30 more families here by Aug. 1, when that many new houses will be ready for occupancy. By Jan. 1, the entire colony will be functioning as a complete enterprise, according to Ralph F. Armstrong, project adviser.

Guarantee of Success

Mr. Armstrong stressed that the faith which Jewish colonists have shown in Jersey Homesteads is the best guarantee of their success in building a better and more useful life. He described instances of sacrifice to save the required $500 initial homestead fee, saying that some Jewish World War veterans invested the whole of their bonus. Others have borrowed money on life insurance, and still others have accumulated it through careful expenditure and regular saving.

With each investment will go one two hundredth of a share in the colony's manufacturing and farming enterprises, together with an individual home of five or six rooms on a acre of ground. The business equipment and buildings will be operated under lease from the Government with option to purchase, but worker members of the colony are starting right in to own their homes under a partial-payment plan, providing for installments of $24 a month or less.

Factory Completed

Most of the adult members being needleworkers, the colony expects to start production of ladies' coats and suits and millinery in the modern factory upon which workmen are placing finishing touches today. Thirty-five sewing machines already have been installed at neat benches, and work is to begin upon the first garments next Monday.

It is in the air-conditioned, well-lighted factory that the colony's brightest hopes are assembled, for it is there that trades which most of the members have followed will be practiced under as nearly ideal working conditions as Samuel Herzlinger, production manager, can devise. With sales contracts amounting to millions of dollars promised, Mr. Herzlinger saw no reason why the factory could not pay operators the union scale of wages, redeem the construction cost advanced by the Federal Government and still have something left over for distribution to the worker-owners.

Much of the same faith was shown by Louis Cohen, college-trained farm production manager, under whose direction Jersey Homesteads is cultivating 414 acres of land. Climbing out of his new truck to examine a 100-acre field of potatoes, classified as one of the best in New Jersey this year, Mr. Cohen assured this correspondent there was no reason why hard-working Jewish farmers could not succeed in a co-operative enterprise.

Good Season Indicated

He reported that 40 acres of apple orchard, 50 acres of tomatoes, 100 acres of corn, 70 acres of hay and 50 acres of wheat—all in good condition—promised Jersey Homesteads a good season this year. With the exception of occasional work performed by a Negro day laborer, all the farm chores are performed by Jews, he said.

By fall, the farm should be augmented by a dairy herd of 75 to 100 cows and by a flock of chickens which Mr. Cohen expects to increase to between 5000 and 10,000 laying hens. The acre plots surrounding each home are depended upon to supply families with the garden truck and small fruits they require.

Operation of the property is being carried on by the Workers' Aim Co-operative Association, Inc., but three individual co-operatives will be formed to manage the several group enterprises. One of these will be a co-operative association to handle the manufacturing of garments and hats; another will operate the farm, and a third will own the stores and other commercial enterprises in the system.

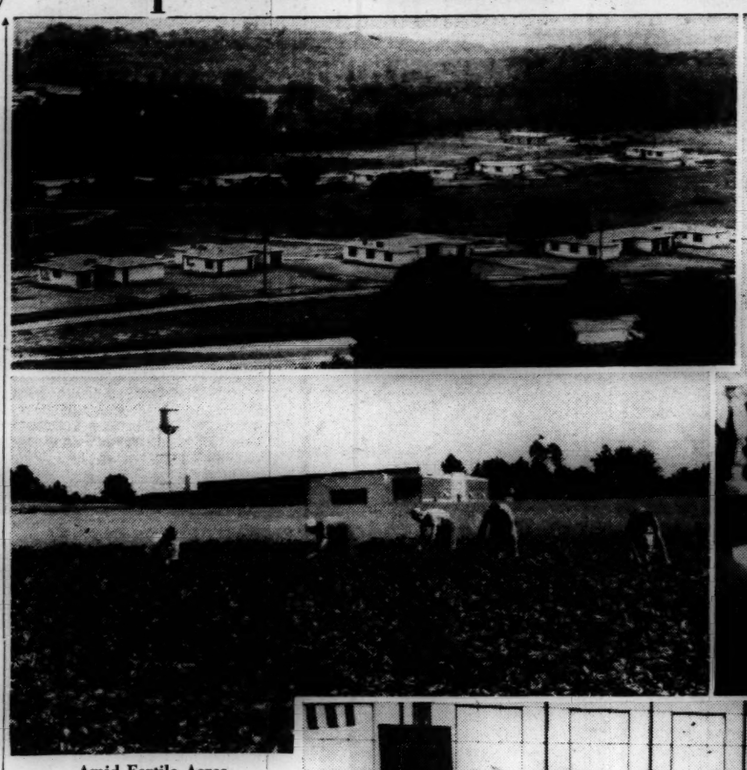
Profits to Be Shared

Profits from the stores and service shops maintained by the association will be shared with members according to the aggregate total of their annual purchases, Walter A. Simon, community manager, said. The project ultimately will have its own post office, with a postmaster selected from the membership; a barber, dentist, school and synagogue, Mr. Simon added.

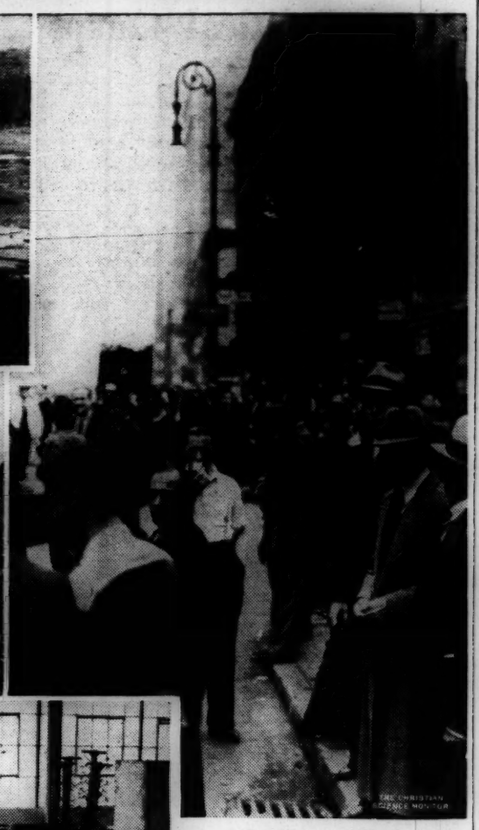
Mr. Simon said he was considering making an application for a township or borough charter, so that the colony would become legally self-governing, with a mayor selected by the colonists.

Meanwhile the highest executive officer is Boris Drasin, president of the Workers' Aim Co-operative Association and formerly active in Jewish labor circles in New York City. Pending the start of garment production, Mr. Drasin is working as a clerk in the Resettlement Administration's office here.

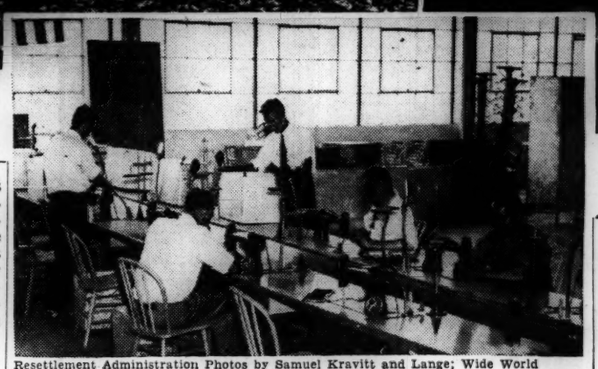
The homes erected by the Government from plans drawn by Alfred Kastner, Philadelphia architect, were said to embody the most utilitarian elements of modern design. They have been built of concrete blocks laid on concrete footings and have flat, poured-concrete roofs. Mr. Kastner believes they are practically indestructible by ordinary forces, besides being heat or cold resistant. Plenty of window space assures occupants an unusual amount of light.



Amid Fertile Acres
Upper—Part of the Farm-Factory Co-operative Colony in New Jersey. Lower—Factory and Fields at Jersey Homesteads



City Garment District
Residents of Jersey Homesteads Were Drawn From Congested Areas Like This



Resettlement Administration Photos by Samuel Kravitt and Lange; Wide World

Interior of Factory
Workers at the Machines in This Model Plant Receive an Abundance of Light From Windows on Every Side

Motorist Claims 35 Years' Driving Without a Scratch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22—Accidents can be avoided! When one knows one can control his thought and acts with alertness, wakefulness and watchfulness, one possesses the power to think and act quickly while driving, according to Stanley E. Gary, Baltimore lawyer.

"The fact that I was among the first persons in Baltimore to own an automobile made me one of the pioneer motorists," he said. "For a while I did my share in scaring horses, since they were at first terrified by automobiles. Once, in 1901, while driving down Eutaw Street, I was stopped by a policeman for exceeding a speed limit of six miles an hour. The judge released me when I told him I might as well walk and save time.

"At this early date in the history of motorcars, good roads were not known in Baltimore and cobblestone streets added to the discomfort, to say nothing of the lack of safety, of driving one of the early-model machines. My first one was a Haynes-Apperson, and what a proud-looking car it was!"

During 35 years of motoring, Mr. Gary has hit neither person nor obstacle, nor has he been hit, he said.

"Usually I can detect what my fellow drivers are about to do," he continued, "and as a result I have come through the worst traffic without being touched, though I admit there was many a close shave. Not even a bent fender nor broken axle has entered my motoring experiences. Not only am I constantly on the alert myself, but also keep a close eye on what the other fellow is doing or may do. Watchfulness and patience are essential to safe driving.

"Tinkering with mechanical things made me a fairly good mechanic, and I dew up plans for a compressed air automobile long before the gasoline engine was used. Although I never carried out the scheme, the same method was used in New York for a number of years for propelling transit cars through the streets. In later days I became a master mechanic. I have had 20 cars, and 17 of them were traded in. I still have three and expect to do the same with them when they refuse to function smoothly."

CCC Educational Program For North Carolina Backed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Representatives of the Education Division of the Civilian Conservation Corps in North Carolina met recently with representatives of the National Youth Administration here in an effort to co-ordinate the work of the two bodies. This committee decided to present to eight district conferences of the Youth Administration the ideas for co-ordinating the work of the agencies interested in education, vocational training, guidance and placement of youth in the CCC camps.

The following were present: C. E. McIntosh, state director, NYA; Capt. Morris E. Milner, district educational adviser, CCC; Mayne R. Albright, supervisor, North Carolina State Employment Service; E. L. Cloyd, dean of students, State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina; C. E. Phillips, director of public relations, the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; R. M. Gruman, director of the University Extension Division.

Editor of Woman's Press To Attend World Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Three important meetings are to be held within the next few months in various parts of the world, to each of which Miss Rhoda McCulloch, editor of the Women's Press will be a delegate first in Chamby, Switz., from Aug. 20 to 25, then September in Geneva and from there to Ceylon.

Miss McCulloch will travel for one month in India before returning to the United States early in January.

Safety Campaign Cuts New York Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Despite an increase in the number of automobiles in New York City, the three-year safety campaign carried on here by the police, press and civic organizations has brought about a general reduction in accidents, according to vital statistics for the first six months of 1936.

There were 31 per cent fewer accidents reported in New York City than at the beginning of the safety campaign in 1933, Deputy Police Commissioner Fowler reported today. He emphasized that the number of fatalities dropped from 499 to 363, the number of accidents from 19,002 to 12,383, and the number of injuries from 21,306 to 14,483.

The police reports covering the five boroughs showed that accidents reported last week decreased 58 under those reported for the corresponding week in 1933.

Lost Ship's Oil Drums Found

TAMPA, Fla., July 22 (AP)—Hope of finding alive the 22 persons aboard the British motorship Nunoca lessened today at the discovery of traces of a ship's cargo nearly 100 miles from the missing vessel's course. Coast guardsmen found a charred piece of timber fastened to an oil drum which they said strengthened the belief that the Nunoca was shattered by an explosion. The ship has not been heard from since she set out July 4 from Grand Cayman Island for Tampa.

MANILA, July 22 (AP)—The Maersk Line's motorship Soli today abandoned its attempt to save the Danish motorship Nora Maersk, which was virtually destroyed by fire off Zambcanga Harbor. All but one of the crew and all passengers escaped unhurt. The Nora Maersk, constructed only two years ago, was one of the Maersk's Line's most modern ships. Cause of the fire was undetermined.

Three 'E's' Listed In Drive to Attain Highway Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A nation prevention - minded rather than punishment-minded is the goal of the National Safety Council in an educational campaign just launched as a part of its nationwide five-year safety drive.

"We must realize that accidents don't happen—they are caused," says the first of a series of pamphlets. "We must become prevention-minded rather than punishment-minded, because prevention removes the need of punishment."

The council has discarded the fear appeal in an effort which is directed at those who already are interested in the problem, recognize its gravity and want to know what they can do about it.

The pamphlet points out that if everyone who uses the highways were skillful, law abiding, and courteous at all times there would be no accident problems. No fool-proof highways, laws, or other community measures, it says, can substitute for intelligence and self-discipline.

Haste, liquor, ignorance, chance-taking and defects of the highway and of the vehicle, all play their part, the pamphlet says in discussing a balanced program. The key to success, it notes, is in the three "e's"—engineering, enforcement, education.

Some cities and states, the council points out, have made the mistake of spending liberally for improved highways while neglecting to educate people to the need of safe driving. Some, it says, do much educating, warning, and threatening with plenty of "don'ts," but overlook the danger spots that trap unwary drivers, while some have fine engineering and safety education but no enforcement.

How to Stop Accidents

Accidents can be stopped, the council insists, and lists the names of six municipalities which have cut their accident tolls, telling in detail how each accomplished the improvement.

In answer to the question, "What can I do about it," the council provides a set of resolutions, as follows:

1. To drive and walk carefully, skillfully and courteously at all times, with every consideration for the rights of other users of our thoroughfares.

2. To learn, know and obey the traffic laws and rules and to heed all traffic signs and signals.

3. To discuss the problem with the members of one's families, friends and business acquaintances, looking toward a better understanding of highway dangers and a greater respect for traffic laws and their enforcement.

4. As a civic-minded citizen, to support wholeheartedly all worthy community safety activities included in the three "e's"—engineering, enforcement, and education.

Dixie Firemen Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The second annual training school for professional and volunteer firemen convened here recently for a three-day session under the auspices of the State Firemen's Association. Chief A. McC. Marsh, of Columbia, presided.

Monaghan Presses Murray in Montana Battle for Senate

HELENA, Mont., July 22 (AP)—Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana and Representative Joseph E. Monaghan (D) of Montana were in a close race today for the Democratic senatorial nomination as returns came in slowly from Montana's primary election. Unofficial returns from 100 of the State's 1237 precincts gave Mr. Monaghan a narrow margin over Senator Murray. Mr. Monaghan polled 6060 votes and Senator Murray 6021.

In the Republican senatorial race, 60 precincts gave T. O. Larson, State Senator, 1251 votes; L. R. Carroll, State Senator, 1133; Hugh Egan, 611, and Jess H. Stevens, Great Falls publisher, 587.

Gov. Elmer Holt widened his lead for the Democratic nomination for a second term with 6236 votes from 101 precincts. Representative Roy E. Ayers trailed with 4524 votes. Returns for the other three candidates in the race gave Miles Romney 3461, H. L. Maury 995, and Frank Hayes 195.

F. A. Hazelbaker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, had a wide lead over his opponent, Robert Pauline. Returns from 75 precincts gave Hazelbaker 2549 votes and Pauline 842.

Textbook Rental System Planned in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's textbook rental system, created by a recent legislative act, is to be set up next fall under plans now being perfected by the state Board of Education, James H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education, has announced.

The board is authorized to issue bonds backed by state credit to get books, but has not considered the matter in all of its aspects yet. This it plans to do at an early date, Mr. Hope said, adding he had not had an opportunity to take up the appointment of a director of the new textbook division at $3000 a year, and five inspectors at $150 a month each.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. No hints, please, but just a little instruction once in a while.
2. Bride, Brine, Trine, Tripe, Trips, Tries, Trees, Treed, Breed, Bread, Broad, Brood, Broom, Groom.
3. Somersault.
4. 2 plus 3 equals 5, plus 4 equals 9, plus 8 equals 17, plus 6 equals 23.
5. Naught y (naughty).

Electric Dairy Farm Fitted In Virginia Under REA to Show Power Conference Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Oh what fun to live on the J. M. Hughes's farm!

You don't even have to swat flies there; they are electrocuted by charged wires sent through copper screens.

An electric current is sent through a single wire fence to keep the bull and other livestock in bounds. If the livestock feel frisky, they get a nip of electricity.

There are electric pumps, electric lights, an electric stove—dozens of gadgets. In fact, everything is done by electricity.

In Fairfax County

The farm of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes has been picked as the model exhibit for the visitors to the World Power Conference, who will gather from all over the earth at Washington this fall. The farm is the Rosedale Dairy Farm, of Fairfax County, Va., 22 miles from Washington.

Everything that the magic of electricity can do on a farm will be done. The Hughes have two sons, Darr and Randolph, and they all live there together, along with two daughters-in-law and Peggy Hughes, a granddaughter. Electricity will run their farm for them. You even touch buttons to milk the 70 cows.

All Forces Join

The REA has joined with the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, the Virginia Public Service Company and the exhibits committee of the Thirty-third World Power Conference, to make the 212-acre Rosedale Farm one of the most extraordinary farms in the world.

It will be kept open for exhibition all through September, for the 3000 power delegates.

The main part of the present farmhouse was built 200 years ago, before Ben Franklin first took up kite-flying as a serious occupation. It was used for a while by General Lee as Civil War headquarters. Neither the general nor Ben Franklin could have guessed what was ahead for it today.

There is, of course, an electric refrigerator, dishwasher and food-mixer. These things hardly count. You have to have them these days on a farm, and the Hughes are a little blasé in the matter.

There is a vacuum cleaner or two, and a couple of clocks just thrown in, to show the city folk that farmers can have everything that you get in the metropolis. Washing machine, radio, flatiron, lamps?—why, of course. Tut, tut! Everybody has them.

There is a gathering pride, however, in the electric hairdryers and the sun ray lamps. There is an element of novelty about them—on most farms.

Automatic Cooking

Also the 110-volt alternating current pump, that pumps water for the house, dairy, milk and poultry houses is plebian, but something very good of its kind. However, Mrs. Hughes prefers the electric water softener which comes in the kitchen. That really is nice.

As for the electric range, that, in the opinion of Mrs. Hughes, is something really to talk about. There are electric ranges and electric ranges. This particular one, says R. E. A., "Is of the type that can be set to turn on and off automatically, so that Mrs. Hughes may put dinner in the oven early in the day and go to town or attend to other duties. At the proper time the heat turns on. When the food is cooked, the current is turned off, and dinner is hot and ready to serve when the family returns."

You put the beans in, in other words, and out they pop, all nicely cooked, when the time comes; that is, if they still eat beans on the farm.

Daylight for the Cows

But it's the cows that get most of the benefits of electricity. Electricity is nice enough for humans, but it's perfectly swell for cows.

Everybody knows that no self-respecting cow likes to go to bed in the dark, or be milked in the twilight, for that matter, so daylight streams down from the ceiling from big lights. Water under electric pressure keeps the barn clean, too.

What ladylike cow wants to be plagued by flies? Charged copper screens take care of that problem. The interfering June bug that buzzes around the lights had better keep away from the mesh of electric wires around the lamps, or he will keel over, too.

Robot Choring

The cows are milked by electricity. Human hands don't touch the lactic fluid. The cows are cooled by electric fans, drink electrically cooled water flowing from individual fountains, and their milk is immediately separated and cooled by electricity. Even the hay they eat is hoisted by portable five horsepower motors.

In fact, most of the old farm chores are done by electricity. The hired hand doesn't answer a dinner bell; he comes in to grub to the sound of an electric siren.

The forefingers of the farm hands probably grow calloused after a while—punching electric buttons so much.

Heraldic Designs Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 22—An unusual collection of illuminated manuscripts and heraldic designs by Maynard Creed of Cambridge, has been placed on exhibition in the Jasper Rand Art Museum. One illuminated manuscript, which Mr. Creed calls his "St. John's Day Manuscript" is taken from the Book of Common Prayer and is developed along the lines of the early Christian manuscripts with a modified Roman lettering.

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Spain's Rival Political Camps

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three heavy screens filter the news from Spain: the censorship, the chaotic condition of communications within Spain and the secrecy that is an essential part of any civil rebellion. It is not yet clear exactly what groups have joined or sponsored the revolt. Roughly, however, these are the forces in collision:

Army is of divided loyalty. As first Premier of the Spanish Republic, Manuel Azaña retired thousands of old-regime officers in 1931 and tried to make the army loyal to the Republic. But the army traditionally meddles in politics, and a widespread conservative dictatorship plot was forged underground. It is not yet known who are the political "higher-ups" behind the daring presumptive leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, who commands wide personal loyalty.

Fascists in the narrow sense of the term are gun-carrying followers of José Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of Spain's last monarchist dictator. Their numbers are unknown, though believed limited. Young Primo de Rivera was imprisoned last May for plotting rebellion.

Monarchists had some 40 deputies until last week, when they withdrew in protest from the Parliament. Their leader, José Calvo Sotelo, had been slain in a vendetta of assassinations with the extreme Leftists. It was widely believed that the monarchists helped to sponsor the revolt, but former King Alfonso has denied this from exile in Czechoslovakia.

Carlist Monarchists form a smaller group backing the claims of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne and brother of Ferdinand VII who pretended to the throne against Isabel II. They are known to have joined the revolt at certain points.

C. E. D. A., or Confederación Española de Derechas Autónomas, is the Conservative coalition which is the bulk of opposition to the Leftists. It represents the wealthy land-owning class and the Roman Catholic Church, both of which have been partially dispossessed by the Republic, and such small elements of middle class as there are in Spain.

The C. E. D. A. centers around José Maria Gil Robles of the Roman Catholic Popular Action (not considered a monarchist), who has united and directed the Rightist forces. He has repeatedly challenged the Leftist Government with establishing a terror. He left a few days ago for France "on vacation," and there is no direct evidence as to where he and the C. E. D. A. stand on the revolt.

Center Moderates are diminishing in importance, as centrifugal forces carry politics to the extremes of Right and Left. They are largely followers of Alejandro Lerroux and others calling themselves Radical Republicans.

Leftist Popular Front stands virtually to a man against the revolt. It is normally a precarious coalition consisting of Left Republicans under Manuel Azaña, Moderate Socialists under Indalecio Prieto, Revolutionary Socialists under Francisco Largo Caballero (the two Socialist groups being on sniping terms with each other), and Communists. At the outset of the Republic, these groups quarreled so fiercely among themselves over the spoils of revolution that the Right captured control of Parliament. Now, back in power again, they have striven mightily to hold together, not without the most severe strains.

The Caballero Socialists and Communists conceded only indirect co-operation with the Popular Front, openly planning to take over the Government "when it collapses." Hence the ominous note to the report that a "Red Committee" has been formed in Madrid.

Anarchists, Syndicalists roughly hold the ruthless policy of each mob or trade union for itself, against property. Their allegiance, never firm, has supported Right or Left—or neither. Some reports have this numerous, explosive group partially aiding the Fascists during the revolt.

In sum: the immediate outcome of the revolt will be largely decided between the rebels' ability to hold and increase their army following and the Government's ability to arm workers and retain the loyalty of troops. But in behind is the struggle for power of two great coalitions of Right and Left, with the Marxists waiting to profit from any impasse.

Jobless Army in Harrisburg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 22—More than 200 "hunger marchers" occupied the rotunda of Pennsylvania State Capitol here today, demanding a dole for the jobless. Meanwhile the Legislature has been unable to agree upon a tax program or where to get the money for the emergency, since relief funds heretofore raised are now exhausted.

The march of the unemployed on Harrisburg started last night, and their leaders said that later there would be several hundred more here to back up the demand for $100,000,000 for relief. These leaders have sent telegrams to more than 30 centers in the State asking the jobless to come on to Harrisburg to exert pressure "to bring the Legislature to its senses."

"We are here to stay until we get 64 cents a day for food," they declared.

Send Out Rallying Call

The descent of the unemployed on the State Capitol is under the auspices of the Workers' Alliance of America, which today sent a telegram to its followers, notifying them that the Legislature had adjourned without voting relief money.

"Hunger threatens unless we act now," the telegram said. "Militant jobless army, holding Capitol all night in unemployed assembly, demanding $100,000,000 appropriation. Reinforcements urgently needed. Please get into action immediately and rally greatest possible number people to Harrisburg. Bring legislature to senses."

March on Capitol

An estimtaed 200 "hunger marchers" reached here by automobile and truck yesterday and at once marched on the Capitol, where they listened to the debate on the floor. Later they held a mock session in the rotunda of the Capitol after the Legislature had quit and the building had been darkened.

Democratic and Republican members of the Legislature were divided over responsibility for the situation. The Republicans charge that it had been precipitated by the refusal of the Democratic majority in the House to permit a final vote on resolutions to transfer $1,500,000 from the State Liquor Stores Fund to the Emergency Relief Board, and to their refusal to ask for the transfer of $8,500,000 from the State's custodial funds to relief uses.

The Democrats, who are backing Gov. George H. Earle in his demand for a complete revenue program to cover relief compromise figures, deny their responsibility for the exhaustion of unemployment funds and charge the situation is due to the action of the Republicans in opposing the Governor's scheme.

They see eye to eye with Governor Earle that a definite program must be adopted, holding that the practice of resorting to "stop-gap" transfer of funds from one bureau to another and from department to department must cease.

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DAR Gives Out Plan For Girls Pilgrimage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Plans for the next D. A. R. good-citizenship pilgrimage to Washington in April by high school girls of every state were announced today by Mrs. William A. Becker, president-general, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan (Owen) Rohde, Minister to Denmark, whose marriage to Capt. Boerge Rohde of the Danish Army took place July 11, is honorary chairman of the committee. Mrs. Rohde, when a member of Congress, sponsored a yearly trip of high-school students to Washington from her home State of Florida. Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell of Niles Center, Ill., is chairman of the new committee.

Senior students of each high school may choose by vote, three girls of their class deemed to excel in four qualities, dependability, service, leadership, patriotism. From the three girls thus selected the high school faculty selects one who becomes representative of her school. From these, final city selections will be made.

Ad Valorem Tax Cut by Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the announced purpose of saving Georgia taxpayers an annual $1,000,000, Gov. Eugene Talmadge has reduced the state ad valorem tax from four to three mills. This action, the Governor stated, will lighten the tax burdens of Georgians who are helpless due to drought and depression.

Although Governor Talmadge reduced the levy from five to four mills a few years ago, the present reduction to three mills is the lowest for many years.

The Governor specified that 0.13 mills be used to pay the State's bonded debt and 2.87 mills to support the state government and public institutions.

FRA Farms Planned In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Announcement has been made, through the regional headquarters of the Federal Resettlement Administration for five states, located here, that 10,000 acres of land in Robeson County, N. C., will be purchased and divided into one and two horse farmsteads.

While this is primarily an Indian project, H. B. Mask, regional director, explained, a section of the area will be set aside for white farmers. The one-horse farmsteads will consist of 35 acres, of which 25 acres will be in crops and 10 in woodland, while the two-horse farms will embrace 65 acres, with 45 in crops and 20 in woodland.

The estimated cost of the land, farm equipment and 200 houses, community facilities and other construction, is more than $1,000,000. Houses of four, five and six rooms each, of frame construction, will be built. In addition, work stock, a cow, chickens and hogs will be furnished the farmsteaders, who will be required to operate under a plan enabling them to pay over a period of years. The amortization cost will be between $250 and $300.

Free Books Prove Success in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Delighted at the success of the free textbook system, Montgomery educational authorities, including Dr. W. R. Harrison, superintendent of schools, express the conviction that even first grade children may be depended upon to take care of property that does not belong to them.

Of the 13,000 free books distributed in the county, not more than a dozen were lost or destroyed, a final check-up revealed. The books were returned to the board of education by teachers of the various schools; next year they will be issued to other first grade children, while new books will be purchased for second graders. The following year third grade books will be purchased by the State.

Peace for All Americas Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Hopes for the prompt liquidation of the last phases of the Chaco dispute, and references to the forthcoming Inter-American conference proposed by President Roosevelt, were chief topics of the farewell luncheon given today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Dr. Enrique Finot, Bolivian Minister, in Washington since 1932. Dr. Finot is returning to La Paz to become Bolivian Foreign Minister.

"You assume the responsible direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia at a most favorable moment," Mr. Hull said in part. "The happy termination of the tragic hostilities in which your country was engaged marks a step forward in that great movement which has for its purpose the maintenance of peace on the American continent. In discharge of the high office to which you have been called, we feel certain that we can rely on your continued and unfailing co-operation."

Responding, Dr. Finot made reference both to the impending conference, and the Chaco.

"As you have so well pointed out," he said, "It falls to my lot to assume direction of the foreign affairs of my country in an hour especially favorable for co-operation in the great labor of continental peace. The Inter-American conference proposed by the distinguished President of the United States will soon meet and it will offer us a splendid opportunity to make every effort to achieve a more perfect co-ordination of the peace aspirations of the America's.

"The negotiations which, with the valuable assistance of a group of sister republics, are now in progress at Buenos Aires for the purpose of securing a juridical settlement of the Chaco controversy, will receive my first attention."

Lindberghs at Berlin On Flight From England

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Linbergh landed at Staacken Airport today after a flight from England via Cologne.

Colonel Kastner, commander of the Richthofen Air Squadron at Staaken Airport, greeted the United States fliers on behalf of the Air Minister.

Maj. Truman Smith, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and Capt. James C. Crockett, Assistant Military Attaché, also met the Lindberghs.

It was learned authoritatively that a meeting between Colonel Lindbergh and both Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Gen. Hermann Göring had been arranged. Definite times had not yet been fixed.

Small Powers Around Reich Increase Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

posts for Lichtenstein and to look after all good Lichtensteiners abroad. And so it was arranged.

Trusting the League

Since the peace, these small powers of Europe have been content to put their trust in the efficacy of a young League. As Geneva successfully weathered the early attacks upon it, their confidence grew and some of them began to scale down their defenses.

Thus Sweden, from Locarno until the advent of National Socialism in Germany, was virtually disarmed. Today the trust of these nations in the growing collective system has suffered a severe blow. They have seen one of their fellow states members, in far-away Africa it is true, swallowed up by Italy.

So the unfortunate taxpayers are to be squeezed over and above the annual military budgets, which in many cases have shown a tendency to rise since the advent to power in Germany of Herr Adolf Hitler and the gradual deterioration of foreign relations throughout Europe that followed it.

Aggression Rampant

The growing rearmament race was considerably accelerated by Fascism's attack on Ethiopia. It received a further fillip from Herr Hitler's unilateral denunciation of the Locarno Treaty, and now it has received another impetus from the Duce's apparently successful demonstration to his fellow League members that aggression definitely pays.

One of the countries that is most worried at the moment is Switzerland. Her very existence and perpetual neutrality are both guaranteed by international treaties. Germany is one of those guarantors, just as she was of Belgium in 1914, and the Swiss people are more and more wondering whether one day Germany may feel "compelled" to ride over that guarantee as she denounced Locarno.

Swiss on Alert

With the famous Maginot line of steel and concrete running right across Northern France and barring German entry there, many distinguished French and Swiss military experts believe that any future German attack in the West must come through the Swiss plain that lies between the Jura Mountains and the Alps.

As early as 1934 the Berne Parliament urged the fortification of the Rhine frontier. More than £7,000,000 was spent on this and on strengthening the Swiss air force. The next move was to lengthen the period of instruction in the small citizens' army. Finally, in June of this year the Swiss National Council decided by a very large majority to raise a Defense Loan of close on £16,000,000.

Air Defenses

Half of this sum is to be spent on air defense. The high commands in Europe evidently are impressed by the devastating possibilities of modern military aircraft as recently demonstrated by the Italians, and most of this year's armament increases are earmarked for air expansion.

At set hours on week days in that part of Switzerland that lies between Basel and the Lake Cantons, the traveler will hear a series of explosions. On inquiry he will be told that huge caverns are being blasted out of the rock to hide the guns from aircraft.

Although the Swiss Federal Railways were the first to be electrified in Europe, the observant tourist will still see small groups of steaming locomotives in the principal stations, and even an occasional steam train.

Back to Steam

This is yet another sign of the anxiety prevailing in the little Republic. For although Switzerland's snows perpetually provide it with "white coal," it is realized that one direct bombing hit on an important generating plant might seriously hinder if not completely dislocate the country's main communications. Hence the stacks of imported coal everywhere and the steaming locomotives held in reserve. Hence, too, the unecomonic burden which these splendid railways have for years been compelled to bear.

The transfer of so much capital from the productive to the unproductive, from the social to the military, constitutes a serious drain on the national economy of these small states. And this drain is occurring at a time when most of them are only just beginning to emerge from the last world slump.

Unproductive Outlay

This displacement of capital is reducing the savings available for the development of industry and agriculture. It is a form of national and international impoverishment which was strongly condemned by the first World Economic Conference of 1927 as a "heavy burden on the finances of the different states, entailing heavy taxation which reacts upon their whole economic life and lowers their standard of living."

Some of these considerations have already led to one change of government—in Sweden. There the Labor Government fell because, while ready to co-operate in strengthening the national defenses, it refused to provide the money if that meant endangering the social reforms which friends and opponents alike admit have helped to bring prosperity back to Sweden. The net increase over last year's military budget is expected to be nearly £2,500,000.

Belgian Measure

Belgium, only burdened with the second devaluation of its franc and increased wage demands on a national scale, yet feels it must earmark an extra £1,800,000 towards the defense organization of the country. In addition, the Government wants to retain additional credits.

Next door, in the Netherlands, a Special Defense Fund amounting to £6,500,000 is to be spent between now and 1939 on modern fighting airplanes, anti-aircraft batteries, further mechanization of the army and the construction of fortifications. Further north, pastoral Denmark is anxiously watching National Socialist infiltration in South Jutland and decides to spend almost another round £1,000,000 on aerial defenses and military airplanes.

Czechs Add £30,000,000

On Germany's southern frontier, the Czech people, too, are busy looking to their powder. They hold within their narrow borders some 3,500,000 Germans, and they are not unmindful of Herr Hitler's remarks in his official autobiography, "Mein Kampf," as to the necessity of ultimately incorporating into the Reich all Germans living abroad.

So the Czechs are going to spend nearly £30,000,000 more on their armaments this year. Their Supreme Council of Defense has drawn up a two-year program providing for an expenditure of £50,000,000. In addition, the Government has been given wide powers in the event of mobilization, including the conscription of all men and women between the ages of 17 and 60, the state control of key industries for war purposes and the establishment of a frontier zone.

The defenses in Bohemia bordering on Germany are to be strengthened, and the lines of communications to Roumania and Soviet Russia, to whom Czechoslovakia is bound by the Little Entente and the Soviet-Czech treaty of mutual assistance, are to be secured. It is also proposed to build forts in the Carpathians against possible Polish attacks and to reconstruct the abandoned fortresses along the Hungarian frontier built against the Turks 300 years ago. Many strategic roads are also being built.

Austria Goes Slow

Austria is poor. Italian "subsidies" have been drying up since the Ethiopian conflict began, and relations with Germany improving.

So there is to be only a modest defense increase of £530,000. This will help in part to pay for the bigger army which Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg initiated by means of his conscription decree of April 1 in defiance of the Treaty of Saint Germain.

That almost completes the circle around Germany with the exception of Lithuana and Poland. The former already spends considerable sums on its defenses on account of its difficulities in connection with Vilno and Memel. This year it has earmarked an additional £700,000 for this purpose.

Poland has always spent a greater proportion of her budget on her armed forces than most other countries in Europe. Yet recently the Warsaw cabinet decided to set up a National Defense Fund, to supplement the ordinary budget.

Poland Burdened

To help in raising funds it is possible that the state may even decide to sell some of its property, such as the forests and mines, as well as private gifts. It is also reported that the military budget may be increased by 15 to 20 per cent. A 15 per cent rise would amount to £5,000,000.

This would raise the current year's total additional defense expenditure of Germany's eight smaller neighbors to £56,100,000—not to mention France.

230,000 Fish Saved As Sinking Pond Sinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muscle Shoals, Ala.

PERENNIAL antics of Sinking Pond, near here, recently gave the Alabama State Conservation Department the task of rescuing some 230,000 fish. Approximately every three years the body of water, which resembles a lake more than a pond, recedes for some not fully determined reason. It is believed that the pond drains into the Tennessee River, located about two miles away. The river is about 100 feet lower than the pond.

On account of the severe drought, the Tennessee became very low in June, and almost overnight Sinking Pond disappeared. Conservation officials arrived just in time to transfer the fish to the river and to other streams in the vicinity.

Big Monopolies Hurt Democracy, Canadians Hear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Unless social co-operation comes to its rescue, democracy on this continent is doomed, warned H. H. Stevens, former Minister of Trade and Commerce under Mr. Bennett and now leader of the Reconstruction Party, speaking at the annual convention of the Lions International, District A.

"Democracy," he said, "is not only in danger, but already substantially impaired by the subtle influence of economic forces too strong for individual control, but not yet harnessed to serve the common good." Some people argue that democracy cannot exist apart from individualism and consequently resist all efforts at social co-operation, and if they are right, then either democracy is doomed or else scientific and modern mechanical progress ceases, he said.

Rugged Individualism Rules

Modern production, he continued, is becoming more and more a matter of massed effort therefore we must find some controlling principle other than rugged individualism, if Canadian democracy is worth saving.

It is all right to say the "simple competition" acts as an automatic check upon unduly high prices and as a stimulus to efficiency in the language of the modern economist, but in these days of scientific advancement and concentration of wealth competition has become unbalanced and, frequently, grossly unfair, resulting in "imperfect competition" or "monopolistic competition," explained Mr. Stevens.

Cites Examples

For examples he cited the meat packing industry where one firm dominates the whole industry in Canada and actually does 60 per cent of the business; the four or five manufacturers of electrical appliances who pool their patent rights and are controlled by one subsidiary; two companies who completely dominate the manufacture of farm implements, and two companies who do about 79 per cent of the cotton textile business. He said the same condition prevails in the tobacco, gasoline, fertilizer, cement, flour, milling, baking and newsprint industries. It was not a question, he said, whether these concerns are good or bad in themselves but what is the effect on our social democracy?

Mr. Stevens concluded by saying that he had often speculated on the influence of the modern service club upon the community in which it is located and from which it draws its members. He had come to the conclusion that the influence has been largely indirect; that it has been more far-reaching and beneficial than is generally appreciated, even by its own ardent devotees; that the opportunities for infinitely greater and more noble service are unlimited, but not realized, and, lastly, the need is imminent and compelling.

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'Paper King' of Japan Predicts Gain in Trade With America

By William H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The average Japanese business man is inclined to stick closely to his trade, without commenting on public affairs. A conspicuous exception to this rule is Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara, the "paper king" of Japan. Mr. Fujihara has written a book, "The Spirit of Japanese Industry," which endeavors to explain the reasons for Japan's remarkable industrial and commercial advance.

Mr. Fujihara fairly radiates optimism, even in discussing those Japanese social and economic problems which some observers regard as most critical and difficult. This attitude is perhaps natural in a man whose business, starting about 60 years ago with a modest capital of 150,000 yen, is now one of the great corporations of Japan, capitalized at 150,000,000 yen (a little less than $50,000,000). To Mr. Fujihara, an ardent Japanese nationalist, the growth of his own business is at once the symbol and the promise of the past and future progress of his country.

Further Expansion Seen

"What do you think of the prospects of Japanese export trade over the next decade?" was my first question to the industrialist.

"It is bound to expand and make further progress," was the prompt and unhesitating reply. "Our exports during the last five years have increased by approximately 1,200,000,000 yen; the showing after another decade will be still more remarkable. Foreign economic critics are mistaken when they see the main reason for Japanese expansion in a favorable exchange rate, in inflation or low wages. Of course these factors play their role. But the main thing, in my opinion, is the intense seriousness with which the Japanese people go about their work. They have been trained for centuries in habits of industry and no obstacles can hold them back."

World Increase Noted

"Do you believe Japan's exports will go mainly to Manchoukuo and to other lands where Japanese political influence is predominant, or will they increase throughout the whole world?" I inquired.

"Of course it is easier to extend our exports to Manchoukuo," he answered. "But Japanese goods will make their way throughout the world, notwithstanding high tariffs and quota obstructions. Four years ago it was unusual to find Japanese manufactures on Enropean markets. Now we are shipping goods to a value of 250,000,000 yen annually to Europe.

"Our goods can somehow get past even very high tariff walls. Take bicycles, for instance. America imposes a duty of 100 per cent. We pay shipping, insurance and other charges, and still we can sell our bicycles at a profit in the United States."

I asked Mr. Fujihara what effect the higher taxation that is generally predicted would have on industry and trade.

"Our industries can stand higher taxation," he replied. "Last year, when I was in the United States and in Canada, I was surprised to find many companies in receiverships. Our industrial position is healthier. Practically all our big companies are paying dividends. Suppose we do have have to pay heavier taxes and grant wage increases to meet a possible decrease in the cost of living. This probably will not affect our competing costs by more than 10 per cent and will leave us plenty of margin for a profitable foreign trade."

In conclusion, Mr. Fujihara expressed his opinion on the relations between Japan and the United States.

"The feeling that the United States is more antagonistic to Japan than other nations in regard to the new state of Manchoukuo prevails in a section of the Japanese public. I would not undertake to ascertain to what extent the general public in Japan is right in ascribing ulterior motives to the United States, but these irritating influences cannot but affect American-Japanese friendship. The big navy movement in the two countries may be traced to the same cause.

"If we take things calmly and dispassionately, we find that there is no ground for pessimism in the relations between Japan and the United States. Our mutual interests will be advanced by promoting the trade between the two countries. On the Japanese side, the intelligent section of our people will remain friendly to America, in spite of some occasional irritations, and I hope sincerely that on the American side the public will be careful not to hurt the susceptibilities of the Japanese people. The Japanese work strenuously for national expansion, but will never be unwisely aggressive."

U. S. Warships Sent Post Haste to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

der. Americans are reported as safe. Mr. Whalton's cablegram bore no date.

Two Warships Sent

The United States is rushing two warships to Spain to stand by to protect American citizens if necessary.

The decision was taken after advices had been received from Claude G. Bowers, and consular officers in Spain, describing the extent of the widespread revolution. No American citizens, so far as known, are in any immediate danger, but the warships are being dispatched as a precaution.

This is the first move of the kind since the Japanese invasion of Shanghai.

Oklahoma Goes South

The U. S. Battleship Oklahoma, ordered to Spanish waters, was reported this morning refueling at Cherbourg, France, in preparation for a run down the English Channel and across the Bay of Biscay. The Oklahoma will cruise to the west coast of Spain and there await further instructions from the navy.

The Oklahoma is in French waters on a training cruise for midshipmen from Annapolis. It is expected that the midshipmen will be transferred to the Arkansas and the Wyoming.

The navy's big new heavy cruiser, the Quincy, just built, and now engaged on a shake-down cruise to Europe, is the other American vessel ordered to dash to Spain in the emergency. The Quincy is one of the speediest of the navy's ships, and should reach Gibraltar about Friday. It left Norfolk, Va., Sunday.

Lack Word From Bowers

In making the announcements, the State Department said the U. S. S. Oklahoma had been ordered to the northern coast of Spain with instructions to put herself in communication with Ambassador Bowers at San Sebastian, and with the consuls at Vigo and Bilbao, and to evacuate Americans, where necessary.

A feature of the situation is that Ambassador Bowers is at his summer home which is located at San Sebastian, which is in control of the rebel forces. No message has come from him since 6 p. m. Monday and it is supposed that all means of communication from the area have been interrupted. No apprehension is felt for the Ambassador's safety.

1582 Americans There

The State Department reported that there are 1582 American citizens registered as residents of Spain. These do not include several hundred tourists. In Madrid, 466 American citizens are now residing. Elaborate preparations for their safety are being taken by Eric C. Wendelin of Quincy, Mass., Third Secretary of Embassy, unexpectedly in charge in the absence of Mr. Bowers.

World Watches Distraught Spain

E. M. Newman from Wide World

Where U. S. Envoy Resides

Scene in San Sebastian, Summer Residence of Claude G. Bowers, Whom Washington Has Been Vainly Trying to Contact

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Rebellion

Shaded Sections Show Some of the Areas Strongly Held by Rebels, While Government Acts From Madrid

Fascist-Red War Seen Developing

(Continued from Page 1)

small rebellious groups at Almansa and Albacete.

The Governor of Valencia denied reports that the troops in his province had joined the rebellion but said that, if they did, he had "10,000 armed men in addition to assault guards and civil guards."

Rebel Advance Blocked

Strenuous efforts made by rebel forces to reach Madrid over country roads leading into the capital were being blocked by armed Communists and Socialists, by that part of the Air Corps which remained loyal to the Government, and by the Assault and Civil Guards.

Leftist political authorities said that the Government had dissolved a number of army units implicated in the rebellion, had granted other soldiers leaves of absence, and was using their rifles, machine guns, pistols, and hand grenades to arm Communist and Socialist youths.

On the other hand, the official radio reported that Gen. Cabanellas Zaragoza had broadcast an order to all those who served in the army between 1931 and 1936 to report immediately to their garrisons.

French Border Towns Involved as Revolt Sweeps Northern Spain

HENDAYE, France, July 22 (AP)—Armed miners from the Bilbao region, loyal to the Leftist Government to the number of 2000, attacked rebel forces in San Sebastian, Spain, today.

San Sebastian, only 10 miles from the border, is the site of the summer residences of Ambassador Claude G. Bowers of the United States and other foreign diplomats. It was captured yesterday by rebel troops.

Civil Governor Returns

The civil governor, who fled when the rebels seized the provincial capital, returned this morning with the army of miners which he had enrolled overnight.

Other government forces, which withdrew yesterday to Fort Guadalupe overlooking San Sebastian, opened artillery fire on the city.

The miners, serving as infantry, stormed the street barricades under the artillery barrage.

San Sebastian was held by two regiments of rebel soldiers.

A British consul, who crossed the border into France to report to his Government, said:

"The control of the city is uncertain. The rebels took it yesterday and held it overnight, but this morning, shortly after Fort Guadalupe began dropping shells, the Civil Governor, who had fled to a western province in Asturias, came back at the head of the miners who are battling the rebel troops on the street."

The barricades over which they fought were erected originally by the Leftists of the Popular Front in order to defend the city.

They were abandoned under yesterday's rebel attack and today were defenses for the insurgents.

Vera, east of San Sebastian, still was held by the rebels this morning.

Moving Toward Madrid

Col. Luis de Villaneuva, in charge of the Pamplona insurgent column which marched to the north border, said another rebel column was within 40 miles of Madrid and that it was traveling slowly, picking up reinforcements as it moved.

Colonel Villaneuva said: "The southern army (of rebels) is advancing slowly toward Madrid because it is flanked by Government troops from Alicante and Malaga.

"General Milla has recruited 20,000 armed citizens and peasants, who are reinforcing his column as it proceeds south."

Moroccan Rebellion Premature

The rebel colonel confirmed reports that the rebellion originally had been planned to break out in Northern Spain July 26 but that the Moroccan troops had rebelled prematurely.

"It is going very well, however," Colonel Villanueva said. "We are plentifully supplied with money.

"We arrested General Caminero, commander of the Government troops, and locked him in his fortress at Pamplona.

"The advance on Madrid is slow because the Popular Front forces from Madrid's 'Red belt' are blowing up the bridges to the north as far as 60 miles from the capital."

Irun Engagement

"Popular Front" fighters at Irun, across the border in Spain, opened fire early today at unrevealed objectives when rebel troops moved within three miles of the city.

The Irun forces, loyal to the Government, apparently were composed mainly of Socialists and Communists.

The rebel soldiers were engaged in an encircling movement.

Previously, the rebel troops had negotiated with besieged workers holding the town for its peaceful surrender, threatening to attack if the defenders resisted.

As the rebel negotiations proceeded, officers of French gendarmes and Mobile Guards conferred at Hendaye on protection for this town in the event of bombardment of Irun, just 100 feet across the river.

Cannot Hold Out

Roads into Irun were barricaded with cobblestones, but workers' leaders admitted there was little chance of holding out against the rebel troops armed with machine guns and artillery.

Irun is believed to be the last stronghold of the Leftist Government in the north to face rebel attack. On its surrender it was expected the insurgent army would swing southward on a march against Madrid.

Some small towns were taken without the firing of a shot because the sentiment of the people in the north is largely monarchistic or they are indifferent and wish only to avoid bloodshed and to have a speedy termination of the revolution.

The Associated Press correspondent was prevented by armed Leftist civilian guards from gong to San Sebastian.

He crossed the international bridge from Hendaye, but walked only 300 yards beyond the customs house into Irun before he ran into barricades.

Civilians guarding the barricades threatened to shoot the correspondent if he attempted to pass.

The road toward Vera, about 15 miles east of the bridge, remained open.

U. S. Paris Embassy Fails to Communicate With Bowers in Spain

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The United States Embassy tried unsuccessfully today to communicate with American Ambassador Claude G. Bowers at San Sebastian, Spain, center of a battle between rebels and loyal forces.

All communication lines were cut when insurgents seized the town last night, the Embassy here announced, and diplomats were unable to put through telegraph and telephone inquiries after the fighting started.

The Ambassador to Spain, it was believed here, went to San Sebastian with other members of his staff for a diplomatic corps holiday on July 15, and has been isolated there by the revolt.

All Americans Safe, Barcelona Reports

BARCELONA, Spain, July 22 (AP)—The Government today named General Arenguren, former head of the Catalonian Civil Guard, to be military commander-in-chief of Catalonia.

The Government established a special guard in the consulates and in the homes of foreigners, announcing that "we must not compromise our victory. Foreigners and their goods must be placed under the safeguard of the Government of the people."

All Americans in Barcelona are safe, the United States Consulate announced.

Heavy Rains Add To Chaos in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

the rice fields and orange groves of Valencia.

People are asking if the strange change in the climatic conditions of Spain is likely to be permanent and what extraordinary changes will result in the life of the nation.

The question of irrigation has always been of tremendous importance in the peninsula. Land known as "secano"—dry soil—is worth on the average from $100 to $150 a hectare. When irrigated this same land is priced at $700. Cases have been known of land in Castile being worth only $20 to $30 per hectare, as compared with $7000 a hectare of orange plantation on the east coast, where water is easily accessible.

Similarly, cultivated dry soil will provide the workers with jobs for only 28 days of the year per hectare, whereas in the Murcia orchards men of women will be drawing the equivalent of 400 days' pay every year per hectare.

Even land without trees will, if irrigated, provide work for 300 days' pay every year.

The difficulties in the way of transforming dry land into "irrigated" land are many. Besides its economical aspect, the question is intimately involved with important commercial and social considerations. Most irrigation schemes are difficult and costly to prepare owing to ground levels. It is often a question whether their execution will be profitable. One famous canal, known as El Imperial which was terminated by Pignatelli at the end of the eighteenth century, took a whole century before it was fully developed financially. The transformation of the Aragon and Catalan canals involved Spain in huge sums of money, practically without any advantage to anybody.

Enormous prices are paid for water in many districts of Spain. There the canals from which irrigation takes place and the sluices are guarded as a bank guards its safes. The water is measured almost to the pint and not a drop is wasted.

It can well be imagined that such generosity as the heavens have recently shown to Spain throughout almost the whole of the peninsula may bring about a transformation, if maintained, having a vast effect on the economic and social conditions of the country incredibly fertile in some regions and with vast desert plains in others.

Kremlin Bars Modern Music Wants Folk Songs and Jazz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—One reason why so many bewildering contradictions appear in articles about the Soviet Union is that conditions in Russia change suddenly and unpredictably. A visiting observer, no matter how sincere and careful, cannot safely use observations even a few months old to describe the conditions of today. This is true even in matters of taste.

Consider music, for example. A year ago visitors to Moscow and Leningrad were much impressed with Russia's musical theater. Especially with Dimitri Shostakovich and his "Lady Macbeth of Mtzensk."

Enter Jazz

But in the intervening months the Soviet musical world has been turned upside down; the ruling Communists have frowned heavily upon modern music and have silenced Shostakovich and his numerous associates. At the same time the Government has begun to import wholesale the "jazz puddings of Broadway," and has undertaken the mass production of jazz bands which are now playing in every cinema, café, hotel, in workers' clubs and even on collective farms.

It is true, as some have pointed out, that Russia has experienced something like a cultural renaissance since the revolution. The new rulers have permitted each race and tribe to use its own language freely and to develop its own culture. But this renaissance has been confined within the narrow limits of Marxian Socialism as interpreted by Russian Communists. It is a sort of renaissance in a strait-jacket.

They Seek Knowledge

The Communists provide universal compulsory education, and glorify "culture." Millions of newly literate workers and peasants are eagerly endeavoring to acquire knowledge, and their earnestness is inspiring. They acknowledge without question the right of their rulers to guide their tastes.

The Communists take their obligations in this respect very seriously. They believe that music and all other forms of art help to shape the "new men and women" presumed to arise in their social system. They make arbitrary decisions about art as well as economics.

Now they have suddenly decided that modern music is not good for the people, and that jazz is desirable. The Communists control everything, including the musical theater and the unions in which composers and music critics are enrolled.

A strong hint from the party is sufficient to change the trend of any art.

Party Order Enough

The party ordered a "return to simple music, comprehensible to the masses, and derived from the people themselves." American jazz apparently fits into this category. But the party is especially interested in the revival of every kind of folk song and dance, for which Russia's 187 races and tribes provide rich material. The youthful composer Djerzhzinsky has superseded Shostakovich in official and popular esteem because he draws largely upon folk material in his operas and symphonies. His opera, "And Quiet Flows the Don," is now accepted as the approved type for "Soviet music."

The Ukrainian opera and ballet company from Kiev, numbering 400 persons, was brought to Moscow to reinforce the new trend. Joseph Stalin and his principal associates attended and vigorously applauded the company's presentations.

Musical Comedies

The Ukrainian "operas" are really what Americans call "musical comedies," spoken dialogue with interpolated songs and dances. They are well performed and represent careful research, but the dances reveal more agility than originality and the songs have little more than historic interest.

The Soviet public has accepted the party's new decisions cheerfully. They like jazz better than they ever did modern music, and appear to enjoy folk songs and dances more than the "propaganda ballets" and "ideological symphonies" of an earlier period.

Some composers, smarting under the party's reprimands for their absorption with modern music, are silent, for the present at least, because they have no heart for composing music based upon the accepted material. But another group of composers, many of them young, have eagerly taken the places of honor in Russia's musical theater vacated by Shostakovich and his associates.

Hawaii University Peace Work Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, T. H.—The University of Hawaii was signally honored recently at its commencement exercises when it received the FIDAC award presented through the American Legion by the Allied Federation of Former Combatants, Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, made the presentation.

The award is one of three given to those American universities and colleges which have been judged to have done the most to promote friendly international relations during the year. The University of Hawaii, for its work in Far East relations, was announced to be one of its recipients at the international congress held in Brussels last fall.

A total of 253 students received their degrees from the university this year.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, Eighth and Ninth Floors

Bowl Tennis Play Reaches Quarterfinals

Only four of the six seeded players remained in the running when the third day's play got under way in the forty-fourth renewal of the Longwood Bowl tennis tourney at the Longwood Cricket Club this afternoon. The successful players advanced to the quarterfinals on Tuesday.

The two seeded stars now on the outside are Ernest Sutter of New Orleans, present national intercollegiate and southern champion, and Arthur Hendrix of Miami.

The "Big Four" in the round of eight are Frankie Parker of Milwaukee, top seeded; Wilmer Moore Hines of Columbia, S. C., bowl defender, seeded second; Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles youth, who recently won the national clay-court crown, seeded fourth; and Walter Senior of San Francisco, coast champion, seeded No. 5.

Unseeded survivors of the second-day contests were Bob Harmon of Los Angeles, Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., who beat Sutter in a 24-game second-round match at 7—5, 7—5; Paul Guibord, Dartmouth star who lives in Melrose, and Joe Hunt, another California youngster, who yesterday downed the seasoned Hendrix after five long sets. The score: 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Senior was extended to the limit yesterday to defeat Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 1—6, 6—4, while Riggs had to finish his postponed match with John Nogrady of New York, before meeting Harold (Bud) Tenney of Greenwich, Conn. Riggs defeated Nogrady at 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, and Tenney at 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5. This is Rigg's first season on grass.

Hines met and defeated a Canadian player, Louis Duff of Montreal, after two extra-game sets, scored at 8—6, 6—2, 7—5. Harmon came through with a 6—2, 6—4, 6—1 victory over Gardner Mulloy of New London. Jarvis won his third-round match from Peter Blanchard of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, while Guibord won a four-set match from Ramsey Potts of Memphis, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Parker, the Lawrenceville (N. J.) schoolboy and star Beasley pupil, dropped only three games in winning his way to the quarterfinals yesterday. He defeated Burtz Boulware of Jacksonville, Fla., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

Longwood Bowl Tennis Tournament
Second Round—Upper Half

Louis Duff, Montreal, defeated Roger Durivage, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4.

Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles, defeated John Nogrady, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Gardner Mulloy, New London, defeated Bunty Lawrence, Los Angeles, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.

Lower Half

Paul Guibord, Melrose, defeated William J. Clothier 2d, Valley Forge, Penna., 6—1, 6—0.

Ramsey Potts, Memphis, defeated Melvin Tarpley, Miami, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, defeated Sam Fitch, Brookline, 7—5, 8—10, 6—4.

Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, 7—5, 7—5.

Peter Blanchard, New York, defeated Caspar Nannes, New Brunswick, N. J., 6—1, 6—3.

Arthur Hendrix, Miami, defeated George Dunn, Merion, Penna., 6—3, 10—8.

Third Round—Upper Half

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Duff, 8—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Senior defeated Culley, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 1—6, 6—4.

Riggs defeated Tenney, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Harmon defeated Mulloy, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Lower Half

Parker defeated Boulware, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Jarvis defeated Blanchard, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Guibord defeated Potts, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Hunt defeated Hendrix, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Play in the women's singles tourney at Longwood today narrowed down to the round of eight. All the seeded players but two advanced. The upsets were scored by Carolyn Roberts of New York, who defeated third-seeded Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, and by Dorothy Bundy of the same famous California tennis family, who beat Helen Pedersen of Connecticut, seeded fifth, 8—6, 6—3.

Alice Marble, top-seeded San Francisco girl, won her match this morning from Jane Stanton, 6—1, 7—5, Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, seeded second, won easily from Evangeline McLennan, 6—1, 6—0.

Boston's Virginia Rice Johnson scored a 6—4, 6—4 victory over Elizabeth Blackman, while sixth-seeded Kay Winthrop, another Longwood player, took the measure of Jean Burritt of Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.

Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., seeded eighth, and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, No. 7 in the seeded list, both won three-set battles. Miss Smith downed Eleanor Dawson, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, while Miss Dean came from behind in the last set to beat Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham. Miss Dean won the first set, 6—4; lost the second, 5—7, and was trailing 1—4 in the third, when she came out of a slump to win five straight games for the set, 6—4, and match.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	54	31	.635
St. Louis	53	34	.609
Pittsburgh	45	41	.523
New York	46	42	.523
Cincinnati	43	41	.512
Boston	41	47	.466
Philadelphia	33	53	.384
Brooklyn	30	56	.349

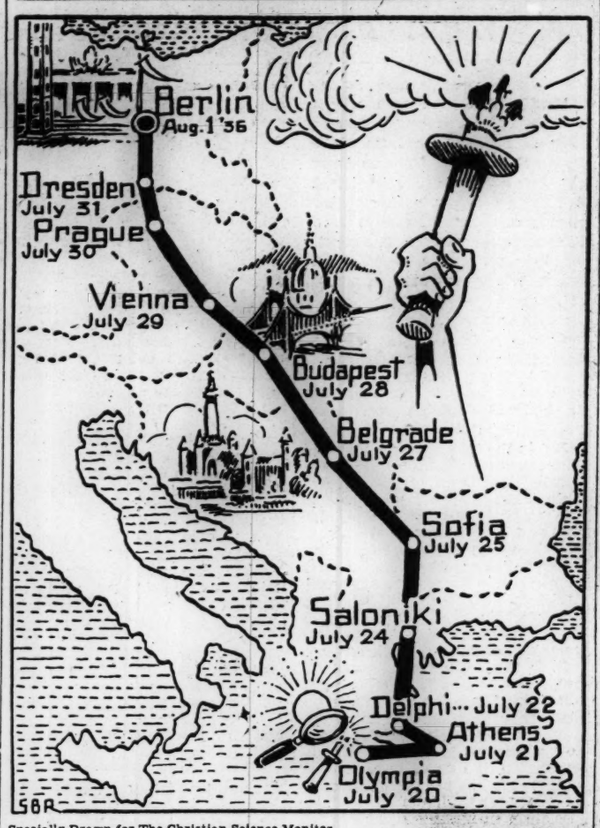
Results July 21

Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 17, Philadelphia 6.
New York 2, St. Louis 1 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5, Missions 4.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 7, Portland 4.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 3.

A Chain of Fire



Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Course Over Which Runners Are Carrying the Olympic Torch

The Olympic Games of 1936

No. 5—Chain of Fire Links Old With New

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Monday, King Sol began to kindle the Olympic beacon that will burn continuously over the Stadium here while the games of 1936 are in progress, Aug. 1 to 16. And he did so a long way away from here—in Greece at the very spot where the original Olympic festivals of athletics and arts were celebrated 3000 and more years ago.

Shining down upon the tree-dotted plain of Olympia in the course of his ordinary duties, as he did in the Golden Age when warring Greeks pledged truce that they might contend together in the Stadium, the midday sun cast rays upon a burning glass. A magnesium torch flickered into flame and was borne away by a runner. Ten minutes later that fire had flickered out. But, before its passing, the second of 3400 runners had ignited his brand and sped farther on the journey of 3000 kilometers to Berlin.

Transferred thus from torch to torch, the Olympic flame draws nearer and nearer to the scene of the 1936 Olympic Games. It blazes through Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany. Rain may fall, wind may blow. The flares manufactured and donated by the Freidrich Krupp Company of Essen are weatherproof.

Treasured Souvenirs

Treasured souvenirs they will be to the men who carry them in the longest relay the world has ever known. And handsome souvenirs, too, designed by the German sculptor, Walter Lemcke, and bearing on the handle the emblem of the Reich Eagle, the five intertwined Olympic rings, a map of the route from Olympia to Berlin, and a shield inscribed, "With thanks to the bearer."

So are the Olympic Games of 1936 linked by a chain of fire to the tradition-hallowed site of the first Olympic Games, held so far behind the veil of antiquity that nobody knows when they took place. The ancient Greeks themselves did not know. Therefore, they ascribed the origin to the gods they worshiped and evolved legendary starting points, such as the wrestling bout between Zeus and Cronus for possession of the world and Apollo's boxing match with Ares.

Lysias, in his "Panegyric," credited the institution of the Olympic Games to the mythological Heracles, son of Zeus, but the Greek lyric poet, Pindar, offers the view that they began as part of funeral ceremonies honoring the memory of the equally mythological Pelops, a ruler who, so the story tells, made himself ruler of Olympia with the aid of a double-crossing charioteer named Myrtilus. It seems that it happened this way. Pelops sought in marriage the hand of Hippodameia, the beautiful daughter of Oenomaus, to whom the territory of Olympia then belonged. But he was deterred by his prospective father-in-law's habit of challenging the girl's suitors to a chariot race and disposing of them summarily if they failed to win.

Emerging Into History

As 13 predecessors had been on the losing end of this arrangement by the time Pelops came on the scene, he went into the matter rather thoroughly on the quiet and persuaded Myrtilus to do a little monkey business with Oenomaus' chariot. The sequel was that the vehicle failed to reproduce its best pace, Pelops was first at the tape, Oenomaus went the way of the 13 suitors referred to, Hippodameia became Pelop's wife, Pelops took Olympia for himself and in the fullness of time his tomb was erected in a grave known as the Altis.

Pindar's narrative then goes on to tell that when Heracles returned from a successful battle with another mythological gentleman named Augeas he instituted the Olympic Games before the tomb of Pelops. At regular intervals thereafter the tribesmen adjacent to Pisa forgathered for foot races, boxing and wrestling matches and chariot races. These people kept the games in existence with the greatest difficulty, because warfare was going on all the year round, and ultimately the festival lapsed, to be revived in 776 B. C. at the instigation of Lycurgus, of Sparta, Iphitus, King of Elis, and Cleosthenes, King of Pisa. Their names and the laws governing the competitions were engraved on a discus treasured in the temple of Hera and seen there some 400 years later by the philosopher, Aristotle.

Now at this time the Olympic Games were not by any means the only show of the kind in Greece. There were similar festivals all over the place and the chief of them were the Pythan Games at Delphi at the foot of Mount Parnassus (about 80 miles to the northwest of Athens); the Isthmian Games at Corinth, some 50 miles west of the city; and the Nemean Games at a spot about 75 miles west of Athens. All these localities were nearer to Athens than Olympia, which is over on Greece's western seaboard 125 miles away.

But somehow the Olympic festival, which stressed the arts rather less and athletic competition rather more than the others did, caught the imagination of the Greeks very thoroughly and became so much more popular that when Solon, the law-giver, was presiding over the destinies of Athens he decreed that an Athenian athlete who won a contest at Olympia should receive 500 drachmas in recognition of his achievement whilst a victor in the Isthmian Games could expect only 100.

Unity for Sport—Only

Although the Greeks of those days were divided into jealous little independent states and cities, always at variance and under arms, they had certain things in common. They were all known as Hellenes (only after the Roman conquest were they called Greeks), they spoke the same tongue, they worshiped the same gods. And they were as keen as mustard on athletic development, not only because it made men fit for war; but because it appealed to their appreciation of the beautiful and chivalrous. They were prepared to stop fighting one another in order to enjoy the Olympic Games, and so significant were these meetings that the Greeks reckoned years by them, the four intervening between the festivals being called and Olympiad. Usually, the games were held in August.

For 1168 years—until 392 A. D.—the games ran on in an unbroken sequence (which is more than most institutions have done, I may say), and then they fell into disrepute, through abuse of professionalism and other corruptions, and came to an end. The centuries rolled on. And in 1896 the Olympic Games, adapted to modern requirements and intended to promote friendship among the nations of the world, were revived at Athens at the instigation of a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Since then the modern Olympic Games have been held at Paris in 1900 and 1924; St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904; London in 1908; Stockholm in 1912; Antwerp in 1920; Amsterdam in 1928, and Los Angeles, U. S. A., in 1932. In some ways the modern games resemble the ancient. In others they do not. And the most striking contrasts and resemblances will be considered in subsequent articles of this series.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	31	.652
Cleveland	50	39	.562
Detroit	48	40	.545
Boston	48	42	.533
Chicago	46	41	.529
Washington	46	42	.523
St. Louis	28	58	.326
Philadelphia	28	59	.322

Results July 21

Detroit 8, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 8.
Washington 6, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 4, Boston 5.

A BALANCED DIET
Economically Priced

Dr. Ross'
DOG AND CAT FOOD

Hubbell Bests Dizzy Dean In Mound Duel, 2-1

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the fourth time in three seasons, left-handed Carl Hubbell and right-handed Dizzy Dean met on the pitching mound, yesterday, and as usual, a great duel resulted. Hubbell, in the livery of the Giants, beat Dean of the Cardinals, 2 to 1, in one of the most tightly contested baseball battles of the current National League campaign.

Both men are masters of the pitching art. Hubbell is the leading "lefty" in the majors today and "Old Diz" is the outstanding right-hander. The pair regard each other highly, but when they meet on the mound, it is every man for himself and no holds barred.

In three years of dueling, the two stars stand even, with two victories apiece. Over a period of 10 years, provided they had first-division teams behind them, both Diz and Carl would probably come out with five triumphs each, so evenly are they matched. In the past, "breaks" have decided their battles.

Five Hits Off Dean

Dean undoubtedly pitched the better ball yesterday. He allowed the Giants only five hits in 10 innings, while the Cardinals collected nine off Hubbell. Dizzy struck out six batters and walked only two. Carl's record was three strikeouts and five bases on balls.

Dean, however, made the mistake of throwing one more home-run ball than his New York opponent, so the Giants won, two homers to one.

The Giants went ahead in the fifth inning when Gus Mancuso drove one of Dean's pitches out of the playing field for a four-bagger. Pepper Martin's round-tripper put the Cardinals back into the game an inning later. And with two out in the tenth inning, Dick Bartell smashed a Dean delivery into the left-field section of the Polo Grounds stands to decide the game.

Not all of yesterday's spotlight should be focused on Dean and Hubbell, however, as Joe Medwick made the headlines by equaling the National League record for consecutive hits. The Cardinal outfielder had made seven safeties in a row against the Boston Bees on Sunday, three in the first game of a doubleheader, and four in the second. Against Hubbell, Joe added a double and two singles, to tie the mark of 10 successive hits, first established away back in 1897 and since equaled on three occasions.

Speaker Holds Record

The major-league record was set at 11 by Tris Speaker, an American Leaguer, in 1920. Medwick grounded out on his eleventh attempt.

That defeat from Hubbell pushed the Cards four full contests in back of the Cubs in the pennant race. The Cubs came close to losing their struggle with Brooklyn yesterday, but some effective relief pitching by Larry French stopped a dangerous Dodger rally in the ninth inning and left the Bruins on the long end of a 5-to-3 score.

The Pirates broke a five-game losing streak by pounding four Phillie boxmen for 21 hits and a 17-to-6 victory. At Boston, the Cincinnati Reds beat the Bees, 3 to 2, on a ninth-inning run that scored when a routine ground ball took a bad hop over Third Baseman Joe Coscarart's head.

The Cleveland Indians reduced the Yankees' American League lead to eight games yesterday by defeating the Red Sox, 6 to 5, while the Yanks were losing to the St. Louis Browns, 5 to 4. It was Cleveland's tenth triumph in its last 11 games. The Browns, incidentally, climbed out of the league cellar for the first time this season.

Another change in the standing saw the Tigers jump over the Red Sox into third place by winning two games from the Athletics, 8 to 0 and 9 to 8. The Tigers stand 1½ contests behind the Indians, Washington beat the White Sox, 6 to 5.

Golfer Makes Two Aces the Same Day

By the Associated Press

Montreal, July 21

NICK BESSNER has accomplished a feat which equals if not surpasses the wildest dreams of all hole-in-one club members, two aces in one day.

Yesterday morning Nick fired with his No. 7 iron on the 125-yard fifth hole at Wentworth Golf Club and rejoiced to see his tee shot roll into the cup. As the foursome came up to the same tee in their afternoon round Nick remarked, "I'm going to do that again."

He did, and was just as astonished as his companions.

Olympic Pairings In Several Sports

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—Pairings for men's and women's fencing, field hockey and handball in the Olympic Games were announced yesterday.

In the women's foils Marion Lloyd of Richmond Hill, N. Y., was drawn in the third strip with Reuche of France; Lachmann of Denmark; Berg of Sweden; Oelkers of Germany; Sedvia of Czechoslovakia, and Christians of Belgium.

Dorothy Locke of Brooklyn, N. Y., was drawn in the sixth strip with Adams of Belgium; Wenisch of Austria; Hughes-Hallet of Canada; Tavcar of Yugoslavia; Gripenstedt of Sweden, and Penn-Hughes of England.

The American men's foils team drew the sixth strip with Hungary and Norway; the épée team drew the second strip with Holland and Denmark; and the saber team drew the seventh strip with Turkey, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The United States handball team was bracketed with Germany and Hungary and will play Hungary in the first match Aug. 7.

Three groups of four nations each were drawn for the field hockey elimfinations. The American team's opponents and dates are: Japan, Aug. 5; India, Aug. 7; Humbary, Aug. 9.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dick Bartell, Giants—His tenth inning homer beat Cardinals 3-2.

Al Thomas, Browns—Held Yankees to six hits for 5-4 win.

Benny Frey, Reds—Pitched six-hit ball for 3-2 decision over Bees.

Hal Trosky, Indians—Hit 25th homer as Red Sox were defeated 6-5.

Tommy Bridges and Charley Gehringer, Tigers—Former's seven-hit pitching won doubleheader opener, and latter's homer, double single drove in three runs in nightcap.

Carl Reynolds, Senators—Hit homer and single to lead way to victory over White Sox.

Lloyd Waner, Pirates—Drove in four runs against Phillies with homer and double.

Phil Cavarretta, Cubs—His timely single sent in two runs in 5-3 win over Dodgers.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Public Links Championship

IT IS my opinion that one of the finest things that the United States Golf Association has ever done was the establishing of its National Public Links championship tournament. Although this championship has not been held many years—the first one taking place in 1922—it has become most popular with those golfers who, for one reason or another, do not enjoy membership in private clubs. And what is still more pleasing is the fact that everything points to its continuing to receive more and more patronage from those who play their games on links owned and operated by municipalities. These tournaments have given several golfers a chance to win a national championship title which would never have come to them in those days when the only chance would have been to win a national championship title in a tournament which was open to all amateurs.

Staff Photo

Eddie Held

Most Democratic

The 1936 public links championship is now being played on the course at Bethpage Park, Farmingdale, L. I., and a record entry of 222 teed off on the opening day. This is undoubtedly the best and most up-to-date course that the municipal golfers have ever had the pleasure of playing on. It is a million-dollar layout, with a red and blue course, par for the former being 72 and for the latter 70. Just to show how democratic the field that competes in one of these tournaments is it might be mentioned that the four players who turned in the best cards for the opening day of the qualifying round were a man who operates a gasoline filling station in Philadelphia, a man who hires city workers for Detroit, a truck driver and a clerk, both of whom work in Cleveland, and the average salary of the players was approximately $22 per week.

Never Has Won a National Amateur Championship

Scanning the list of public links champions since the inception of the tournament one fails to find the name of a single champion who has also won a United States amateur championship. Probably the two best known of the public links champions are Eddie Held and Lester Bolstad. That the chances of a public links champion winning the title more than once are no better, if as good, as a regular amateur champion repeating, is proven by the fact that in the 14 years of its existence only two have won it more than once. The most famous of these was Carl Kauffmann of Pittsburgh who won it three years running—1927, 1928 and 1929. The other repeater was Charles Ferrara of San Francisco who won it in 1931 and 1933.

Lack of Practice and Money and Harder Courses

I have been asked why it is public links players are not as expert as those who enjoy the use of private links and it seems to me that the answer is to be found in the public links player having less money and time for playing the game, coupled up with the fact that the private courses are harder to play than those built and operated by municipalities. The golfer who plays on the public links is forced to because he cannot afford to meet the costs attending the use of a private course. Then again, he is, in a vast majority of cases, a working man who does not get a chance to play more than once or twice a week and it takes more golf than that to develop a game which can stand up against that played by those who are concentrating on golf almost every day in the week. But the third reason seems to me to be perhaps the most important one and that is the fact that public links are not as well kept or well bunkered as are the private courses. As a result, when a player, used to playing on the former, comes up against the private-course golfer in a national amateur championship, which is always played on a private course, he has to give way to the golfer who has had more experience on the harder courses. All of which justifies the holding of these tournaments for the "pay-as-you-go" knights of the putter.

Records Fall In Municipal Golf On Bethpage Course

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., July 22—The public park golfers are enjoying this week the finest links they have ever used during the 15 years of their association, and they are expressing their appreciaion in brilliant style, as they play over the twin courses laid out by the Long Island Park Commission at Bethpage State Park.

Following their record entry of 222 individual players and 49 teams, from as many cities, they proceeded to break a few more records yesterday, with Seattle winning the team championship by the lowest score ever accomplished by four public links players, 599, while two players entered the match play by the lowest scores on record in any of the National Public Links Championships, when Claude B. Rippy, of Washington, D. C., and James J. Molinari of San Francisco, completed the round of the two courses for totals of 145 each.

Another record for qualifying was also established when the limit for qualifying for the match-play rounds was 154, with only a part of those making the round in those figures attaining that goal.

Claude B. Rippy is of southern birth, from Shelby, N. C., and is a salesman in Washington, only 23 years of age. He has been a well-known figure there, however, holding the municipal links championship. In his second round, he made the course in 70, and but for a weakening on the incoming holes, requiring 40, might have stood alone. Molinari is a radio policeman on the San Francisco force, and is well-known there also, though his teammate, Charles Ferrara, is more highly regarded, having been national champion in 1931 and 1933.

The Seattle team was composed of Warren Campbell, Harry Umbinetti, Carl A. Jonson, and Bill Kinkella, and it was their steady play that carried them to their notable team victory, over the greater brilliancy of Molinari and Ferrera. Campbell made his two rounds in 75 and 74, Umbinatti in 74 and 76, Jonson in 77 and 75 while Kinkella was the best, with 74 and 74. San Francisco was second, but could do no better than 603, the best previous record, in spite of Molinari's rounds of 73 and 72. San Antonio, last year champion, made 605, and the Brooklyn team, with the Strafaci brothers, who led the field on the opening day, fourth with 607.

Frank Strafaci, defending champion, completed his two founds in 149, in a tie for sixth place, due to a 76 on the more difficult blue course yesterday. Ferrara tied for third with B. Patrick Abbott, of Pasadena, with 75 and 72, and 74 and 73 respectively. Rippy made the best round of all, with a 70 yesterday, over the blue course, following his 75 on the first day.

The links themselves compare favorably with any of the courses in the metropolitan district, with well-kept greens, a well-laid out fairway, with plenty of traps to catch the unwary, and rolling hills to force good placing. The greens are more than fair to the players, with good size and fair slopes, though the surrounding traps might be a bit deeper. Several are doglegs, with high trees preventing the long-shot players from driving across the angle. Any player but the best of the professionals would be forced to his best to accomplish any sensational rounds, while the average golfer would like the lack of trick holes.

Yacht Baccarat First To Finish Detroit Leg

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 21 (AP)—The cutter Baccarat, owned by Russell Alger of Detroit and manned by a veteran crew, stood as the boat to beat tonight in the annual Detroit-Chicago sailing race.

The Baccarat sailed across the finish line here today with a corrected time of 40h. 27m. 45s. for the 240 miles on the Detroit leg to win for the third time the annual intra-fleet race from Port Huron.

Alger's boat was given a time allowance of two hours and nine minutes, and she beat the Minx and the Trident, a two-time winner, across the line by approximately that margin, although the Trident was only five minutes behind in elapsed time. The Four Winds, scratch boat of the fleet, completed the race in 46h. 54m. 36s.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

J. Martin, Cardinals	1
Mancuso, Giants	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Cuccinello, Bees	1
Jensen, Pirates	1
L. Waner, Pirates	1
Selkirk, Yankees	1
Reynolds, Senators	1
Trosky, Indians	1
Hayes, Athletics	1
Gehringer, Tigers	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yanks	28
Foxx, Red Sox	26
Trosky, Indians	25
Ott, Giants	18
Dickey, Yanks	18

Boy Scout Day at Purdue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 21—Purdue's opening gridiron clash with Ohio University, one of the country's few major undefeated elevens of last fall, on Saturday, Sept. 26, has been officially designated as the athletic feature of Boy Scout Day on the Boilermaker campus, according to an announcement by Director of Athletics Noble E. Kizer. The battle with Don Peden's Bobcats, who have plowed through three undefeated seasons since 1929 and upset Illinois last fall in launching their 1.000 per cent record, is expected to headline the early season card in the Middle West.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	61	34	.642
Buffalo	60	40	.600
Newark	56	39	.589
Baltimore	53	46	.535
Montreal	47	49	.490
Toronto	46	54	.460
Albany	36	59	.379
Syracuse	29	67	.302

Results July 21

Newark 6, Montreal 3.
Montreal 5, Newark 2.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 4.
Syracuse 7, Buffalo 5.
Baltimore 2, Toronto 0.
Albany 5, Rochester 4.

Olympic Champion In 1906 Manages N. Y. A. C. Athletes

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—In the long and fabulous sports history of the New York Athletic Club, no man has played a greater part than Paul Pilgrim.

In 1906 he went to the Olympic Games at Athens for the N. Y. A. C. and won the 400 and 800-meter runs. No man had ever won these two races the same year and no man yet has equalled the feat. Nine years later when he came back to he club seeking a job he was no forgotten. Pilgrim was made athletic manager of the club in 1915 and he still holds the job.

He's 50 years old now, gray of hair but straight as a javelin. He's a walking track and field record book. He can tell you who won and why and what was the score of practically any meet of importance in the past 20 years.

Of all the former Olympic champions around now, Pilgrim seems to have benefited more directly from his athletic ability than any other. He ran himself into a good job that day at Athens and as far as the New York A. C. is concerned he can have it for life.

So now he lives the life of a country squire in Scarsdale, N. Y. He commutes to Manhattan every day; is met at the train every night by his two children, Virginia, 11, and Paul, 10.

He had a chance to go over to the games in Berlin this year but he decided to stay at home.

"When I take a vacation now, it won't be at a track meet," he says.

Dietz to Coach Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Temple University has retained William (Lone Star) Dietz as head coach of freshman football, according to an announcement by Earl R. Yeomans, director of athletics. Dietz, a former luminary at Carlisle Indian School, became tutor of the Owl plebes last fall and developed a team that was not pushed to win in any of its seven triumphs. The Temple freshman mentor has had a colorful career, one that has included head coachships at State College of Washington, where Dietz developed the first Rose Bowl winner; Purdue, Louisiana Poly, University of Wyoming and Haskell Indian School. Pop Warner, head coach of the Owls and who developed Dietz into a football star, believes Lone Star is one of the most capable football coaches in the country.

U. S. Swimmers Facing Keenest Olympic Tests

ABOARD S. S. MANHATTAN En Route to Berlin, July 22 (AP)—America's Olympic swimmers, who have been working out daily in the ship's midget pool while voyaging toward Berlin, face the keenest challengers from other nations of any American teams.

This applies to both the men's and women's teams, whose coaches are planning an intensive two-weeks training period at Berlin to tune up their charges for great efforts.

Bob Kiputh, coach of the men's team, told the Associated Press today that the swimmers have "a fifty-fifty chance of regaining the men's team honors lost to Japan in 1932," while Ray Daughters of Seattle, coach of the women swimmers, said, "we have to beat the Dutch to keep the title."

Both the American and Japanese men's teams are stronger than they were four years ago, especially in the sprints. News of a record Japanese performance in the 100 meters altered the idea that there was an edge in favor of the Americans, who are placing their main reliance in Peter Fick of New York, whose best time is 57.2 seconds for the hundred.

Otherwise Japan is conceded an advantage in the 1500-meter freestyle and the United States in the backstroke. The remaining events are toss-ups.

"This is no alibi, but the Japanese have benefited by at least six weeks in Berlin becoming acclimated," said Kiphuth. "We are unable to gauge our condition while working out for a week with the swimmers harnessed. Jack Medica has worked especially hard and promises to make a comeback."

The conditioning of the mermaids, which loomed as a major problem midway in the voyage finally has developed fewer difficulties than were expected.

American Association

Results July 21

Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 0.
Indianapolis 8, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 11, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 3.

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Neighbors From the South

MAY I introduce the family next door? I don't know them very well, though they have been in residence for three years. They are rather shy folk, and keep themselves to themselves. They are always well dressed, never going out without shining black hats and cutaway morning coats, perfectly tailored; their shirt fronts are always spotless, and I dread to think how much their laundry bills must be.

Yes, they live well, and spare no expense. I am not above watching them from my study window. Indeed, their comings and goings, all done in such grand style and with such perfect poise and gesture, so absorb my Paul-Pry curiosity that often I spend whole mornings with the bread-winning pen idle in my fingers, while I gaze and gaze fascinated by the traffic over their threshold. How neat and clean their front door is: not a speck of dust; never a slamming of gates. Dignity personified.

They must be well off, too. The meals they give are endless. They must have a perpetual cold sideboard groaning with dainties. I can hear the chatter from where I sit. Their ménage seems to be one long party, with endless rapid and brilliant conversation.

YET I SHOULD not care to assert that they are Anglo-Saxon folk. They betray just the slightest too much perfection in their dress; a shade too much bravura in their rather hectic conversations. And there is another thing which increases my suspicions on that matter of racial origins. They are not above bringing home their own groceries. Now only the Latin races do that. You know the French matron with her string-bag, and her relentless, cold haggling at the *épiciers* on the Boulevard St. Germain? Yet her husband, the professor, is probably at the same moment lecturing at the Sorbonne, not a hundred yards away! And in Rome it is the same. That eminent lawyer, you see his wife there, acting a violent little opera at the sausage shop, the theme of the piece not desperate love but *salami*. Her huge shining oilcloth bag is beating against her corsage as she throws her theatrical gestures; like a tugboat moored to the quay.

I SUSPECT MY neighbors of shopping in that way; silk hats, shirt fronts, cutaway coats and all. I don't know where they patronize; I only see them come home with the stuff. But they never cease. Their family must have stupendous appetites. You can never judge people by their figures. I have been too often disillusioned in that matter. In my youth, I was romantic. I remember the first eye-opener. I had been to see and hear "Pelléas and Melisande" at the Opera House in Paris. A green faëry sort of an opera, with both words and music attenuated and non-corporeal. The famous French dramatic critic who took me (I will conceal his name) suggested afterward that it might be a privilege for me to meet the prima donna, something for me to remember and boast about for the rest of my life. I agreed, with deep humility toward such condescension from so great an intellectual, of such an intellectual race, to a mere greenhorn, and a mere Englishman.

AND THE PRIMA Donna,—how can I even now describe the effect she had on me? Her loveliness, her eyes, her expressive hands, her ravishing hoarse voice with its *demi-voce* and its throaty bewitchments. And her dainty little figure, like that of a wren. I was young, and I was entangled. Then she patted my cheek, and invited me to supper. And I went. And I saw her perch like Philomena on the moonlit bough, her eyes alight as though she were about to pour out once more a cascade of heart-breaking music. But this time she opened her mouth and shoveled in fried onions and English underdone steak. Seeing me staring at her in horror, she smiled and murmured with her mouth full, "good for my voice." She came from southern Europe.

So do my neighbors, I am sure. They have that same appearance of the professional. Yes, I'm willing to hazard they are something in the theatrical line: singers, or trapeze artists, remote beings who risk their lives at every performance, flying through the air head first with an agility that makes the audience catch its breath. And after such a performance, which they take as a matter of course, all in a day's work, they will come home to their cramped little nest and guzzle their victuals in the most prosaic manner.

AND ANOTHER THING which assures me that they are Southern. They disappear in winter, leaving their house empty. Now folk in so small a place couldn't afford to winter on the Mediterranean unless they had relatives there. I don't wish to disparage my neighbors, even though they are so stand-offish. But I do assert that. And I have proved how hand-to-mouth their economic position is. For last autumn, after they had flown, I leaned out of my study window, craned my neck, reached my hand up, and felt inside the little house under the thatch. All that it contained was a bundle of forgotten laundry in the shape of a fluffy ball of breast-feathers. To think of that, after all their extravagance, their parties, their ceaseless social gossip! I really feel quite superior. And I certainly do not envy them, even though they are able to fly south for the winter!

RICHARD CHURCH

Freedom of the City For Chloe

I WONDER that Wilson Flagg did not include the cow among his "Picturesque Animals," for that is where she belongs. She has not the classic beauty of the horse, but in picture-making qualities she is far ahead of him. Her shaggy, loose-jointed body; her irregular, sketchy outlines, like those of the landscape,—the hollows and ridges, the slopes and prominences; her tossing horns, her bushy tail, her swinging gait, her tranquil, ruminating habits,—all tend to make her an object upon which the artist eye loves to dwell. . . .

I have owned but three cows and loved but one. That was the first one, Chloe, a bright-red, curly-pated, golden-skinned Devonshire cow, that an ocean steamer landed for me upon the banks of the Potomac one bright May Day many clover summers ago. She came from the north, from the pastoral regions of the Catskills, to graze upon the broad commons of the national capital. I was then the fortunate and happy lessee of an old place with an acre of ground attached, almost within the shadow of the dome of the Capitol. Behind a high but aged and decrepit board fence I indulged my rural and unclerical tastes. I could look up from my homely tasks and cast a potato almost in the midst of that cataract of marble steps that flows out of the north wing of the patriotic pile. Ah! when that creaking and sagging back gate closed behind me in the evening, I was happy; and when it opened for my egress thence in the morning, I was not happy. Inside that gate was a miniature farm, redolent of homely, primitive life, a tumble-down house and stables and implements of agriculture and horticulture, broods of chickens, and growing pumpkins, and a thousand antidotes to the weariness of an artificial life. . . .

But the finishing touch was not given till Chloe came. She was the jewel for which this homely setting waited. My agriculture had some object then. The old gate never opened with such alacrity as when she paused before it. How we waited for her coming! Should I send Drewer, the colored patriarch, for her? No; the master of the house himself should receive Juno at the capital.

How she liked the voyage I could not find out; but she seemed to relish so much the feeling of solid ground beneath her feet once more, that she led me a lively step all the way home. She cut capers in front of the White House, and tried twice to wind me up in the rope as we passed the Treasury. She kicked up her heels on the broad avenue, and became very coltish as she came under the walls of the Capitol. . . .

This was during the Arcadian age at the capital, before the easy-going Southern ways had gone out and the prim new Northern ways had come in, and when the domestic animals were treated with distinguished consideration and granted the freedom of the city. There was a charm of cattle in the street and upon the commons; goats cropped your rose-bushes through the pickets, and nooned upon your front porch; and pigs dreamed Arcadian dreams under your garden fence, or languidly frescoed it with pigments from the nearest pool. It was a time of peace; it was the poor man's golden age. Your cow, your goat, your pig, led vagrant, wandering lives, and picked up a subsistence wherever they could, like the bees, which was almost everywhere. Your cow went forth in the morning and came home fraught with milk at night, and you never troubled yourself where she went or how far she roamed.

Chloe took very naturally to this kind of life. At first I had to go with her a few times and pilot her to the nearest commons, and then I left her to her own wit, which never failed her. What adventures she had, what acquaintances she made, how far she wandered, I never knew. I never came across her in my walks or rambles. Indeed, on several occasions I thought I would look her up and see her feeding in national pastures, but I never could find her. There were plenty of cows, but they were all strangers. But punctually, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon her white horns would be seen tossing above the gate and her impatient low be heard.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Birds and Poets." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Ship Sails

OVER and over we shall say farewell
And the bright confetti will be quick and sharp,
Like last words tossed over the waters.
The music of the band will be stilled
In the deeper music of the ship's heart moving.
We will stretch out our hands over the water—
Sunlight will slip through our fingers,
Unforgotten hours will sigh
On the wind following us.
Even after the red of the last bright roof
Has faded into the island's stillness,
Even after the last flowers have floated away
On the tide of summer,
We will hear the faint magic
Of voices saying farewell to our going.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE SEATED FIGURE OF GUDEA: *Sumerian* (ca. 2450 B.C.)
In the Louvre, Paris

AMONG the earliest sculptured images in the known history of man is a group of portraits of a Sumerian Prince, Gudea. The Sumerians were the oldest known inhabitants of Mesopotamia. Sumer has been referred to as "the cradle of civilization." While Gudea was Prince of Lagash, there was prosperity, and under his patronage the arts of sculpture and architecture flourished. Both these arts attained in Sumer a complexity and perfection which, in a sense, has never been surpassed. The Sumerians contrived all the basic architectural features which have until recently been attributed by historians to later eras of culture.

The particular qualities which distinguish this ancient civilization have been described clearly in an admirable book by G. Leonard Woolley, "The Development of Sumerian Art." This subject happens to be a timely one today, for sculptors have been studying ancient and primitive sources in their desire to restore to the art its original broad, decorative symbolical character. They wish to discard the suave, pictorial, or realistic portrayal which recent traditions have favored. And there may be some irony in the fact that they find among simpler peoples, with strong beliefs, long traditions and binding conventions, an art incomparably more vigorous. Even the resistance of the exceedingly hard material sets up a beneficial obstacle which seems to sharpen the wits of the stone-cutter.

Fortunately, these portrayals of the Prince of Lagash have been preserved. This Louvre treasure shows Gudea a squat figure, seated squarely, looking ahead, his hands clasped ceremoniously. A turban encircles his head. His costume is drawn over one shoulder, draped under another. It is smooth and flat. The lap is square with no indication of thighs or knees. Across the skirt are incised, cuneiform inscriptions. Feet, hands, shoulders, arms, face are carefully articulated in contrast with the flat surface of the clothed areas. A feeling of squareness, of emphatic solidity, is imparted. The sculptor retains the native character of the block of diorite from which the figure is cut. Such a solid, geometrical design was the ambition of Cubists twenty years ago, for they deliberately maintained the resemblance of forms to cylinder, cube and sphere. Here, in the Gudea image, the geometrical idea is enhanced by the parallel lines of inscription, the parallel arrangement of toes and fingers, the perpendicular relation of the fingers of one hand to the other, the orderly disposition of the turban ornaments.

Most prominent, of course, is the head. It is large, out of proportion with the body. Where the body is worked out according to a set decorative scheme, the face is animated and human, the archaic, over-sized eyes vivacious, and the mouth expressive. Only the eyebrows remain static ornaments, incised with fishbone tracery. The importance of this man is unmistakable. The sculptor has revealed his strength and character and refinement. Through outer features, he makes manifest the inner qualities of Gudea. Probing such abstract matters, the sculptor need not be disturbed over faithful, surface resemblance. This portrait is comparable to great carved portraits of Egyptian kings and princes; also, to early Greek portrayals of youths and gods. It is peculiarly reminiscent of the type of the famous Charioteer of Delphos, a masterpiece of primitive Greek sculpture.

The short neck, the squatness of the figure, may seem grotesque. It is characteristic of certain phases of art history, when the stone-cutter preferred to stress what he considered important, and hold subordinate what was secondary. For the primitive artist, the head may be larger, inasmuch as it conveys more symbolism. He is not shocked or troubled by disproportion; in fact, he finds it sounder and more economical to collapse the dimensions when there is good reason. Modern artists have practiced the same method, a bit self-consciously, to be sure. They have brought down severe criticism for grotesqueness, distortion, faulty drawing. Such "faults," in the proper place, may prove a positive virtue.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the fourteenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Ever-Present Ministering Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HE SHALL give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways" (Psalms 91:11). How dear is this statement to all earnest Christians!

A steam-shovel operator, who was a Christian Scientist, was about his work one day when suddenly the thought came, as though a voice had spoken to him, Jump from the cab! He did so, and no sooner had he jumped than a mass of dirt and rocks crashed down upon the cab where he had been standing. Many other individuals have had similar experiences of protection, as a result of their trust in an all-wise, all-loving God.

What keeps an individual from receiving angel thoughts? If one is angry, he is not receptive to the right kind of advice. He might be so incensed that he would not even hear it. In such a state of consciousness he would not heed angel thoughts, for anger separates one from the sense of divine Love's presence. Similarly, pride, hate, jealousy, envy, bitterness would keep one from receiving good thoughts.

One who is selfish is so busy trying to get and to keep things for himself, that he would not have time to heed angel thoughts even though he heard them. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (No and Yes, p. 20), "Ever-present Love must seem ever absent to ever-present selfishness or material sense." The belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter keeps one from being receptive to God-sent thoughts—angels. All phases of sin and sickness are built upon this material belief. Our need is to consider how we may be receptive to God's thoughts, how we can be more spiritually minded, more loving. Christian Science shows us that the way to become more loving, more spiritually minded, is to awaken from the dream that one is a mortal, and that hate, pride, envy, selfishness, sensuality, and other phases of materiality are natural to him.

Many times when suffering from sickness, Christian Scientists have turned to "the scientific statement of being," found on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. As they understood, even in a degree, the truth of the words: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," thoughts of harmony, joy, and freedom have poured into their awakened consciousness, bringing them release from the sickness.

The Bible tells us man is made in God's image and likeness. A mortal is not the real man, for the image and likeness of Spirit is spiritual. Because man is the reflection of divine Love he is always loving, lovely, and lovable. Accepting the spiritual fact that this is our true selfhood, and earnestly holding to this true idea of man, we rise above the belief that we are material, and thus "put off the old man with his deeds" (Colossians 3:9), and "put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness" (Ephesians 4:24).

One who has a good position, adequate clothing, a good home, and many true friends might dream that he was unemployed, penniless, poorly clad, having no home and no friends. This would seem true as long as he was dreaming, but when he awakened the dream-picture of an unemployed, penniless, poorly clad man without friends or home would disappear. Likewise, one may believe himself to be sick, or unhappy. But let him awaken spiritually to the fact that he is in reality a son of God, a perfect expression of divine Life, heir to all good, the joyous reflection of divine Love, and this awakening to man's true estate as God's spiritual child will bring God's law to bear upon his human affairs, rectifying what is wrong and establishing what is right.

Proportionately as we realize that in our real being we are now God's image and likeness, we awaken from the dream of life in matter and receive angel thoughts. Divine Mind, God, Love, is ever present, and is near and dear to those who awaken to His presence, and who understandingly trust in Him. Then, in the words of Science and Health (p. 567), how grateful they are for "a sense of the ever-presence of ministering Love"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Last Load

ONE of the scenes of English life best loved and most often pictured, is a harvest field and a windmill. Few sights speak more definitely of country life and work than golden stretches of corn, the crown and consummation of months of labour and preparation. Big fields of corn with the reapers going in and out, half the field uncut, the rest littered with sheaves dotted with poppies and other wild flowers, and perhaps one corner of the field containing castles of corn where the men have begun to build the sheaves into stooks ready for the wagons. . . .

In the old days, at the beginning of harvest time the harvesters used to appoint one of their number, usually the quickest and best worker, to be their chief. He was given the title of "Lord of the Harvest" and he took upon himself the task of arranging the labor and allotting each man his piece of work. . . .

Of all the harvest loads, the last one home was by far the most important, and the object of much ceremony. All the fields were raked over and the rakings gathered together and generally made sufficient to fill one wagon for "the last load home." The horses and the wagon were decorated with flowers and ribbons, and a branch of oak held by a man on top of the load. It is just possible that the oak branch may have been a survival of Druidical days when all feasts and festivals were held under the sacred branches of the oak tree. Singing accompanied the progress of the wagon as the men and women escorted it back to the great stackyard and barns, and horns, kept at the farm-house and made from the horns of bullocks, were blown to announce it.—EDWARD S. KNIGHTS, in "Essex Folk: Tales From Village, Farm and Marsh." (London: Heath Cranton.)

Den alltid-nærværende tjenende Kjærlighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kirsten Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"HAN skal gi sine engler befaling om dig at de skal bevare dig på alle dine veier" (Salme 91:12). Hvilken glede føler ikke alle alvorlige kristne ved tanken på disse ord?

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] holdt en dag på med sitt arbeide med å betjene en gravemaskin. Ganske som om en stemme hadde talt til ham, kom plutselig den tanke til ham: Hopp ned fra maskinen! Han hoppet av, og i neste øieblikk styrtet en masse jord og stener ned over plattformen han hadde stått på. Mange andre mennesker har hatt lignende opplevelser hvor de er blitt beskyttet som en følge av sin tillit til en all-vis, all-kjærlig Gud.

Hvad er det som gjør at engler, guddommelige tanker, ikke når frem til det ene eller annet menneske? Hvis nogen er sint, er han ikke mottagelig for råd av rette sort. Han kunde kanskje være så opbragt at han ikke engang vilde høre det. I en sådan bevissthetstilstand vilde han ikke gi akt på engle-tanker, for vrede utelukker enhver følelse av den guddommelige Kjærlighets nærvær. På lignende måte vilde stolthet, hat, skinnsyke, misunnelse og bitterhet forhindre ham i å ta imot gode tanker.

Den som er selvisk, er så optatt av å forsøke å få fatt i de forskjellige ting og beholde dem for sig selv at han ikke vilde ha tid til å gi akt på engle-tanker selv om han hørte dem. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, skriver (Nei og Ja, s. 20): "Stetse-nærværende Kjærlighet må synes å være stetse fraværende for stetse-nærværende selviskhet eller materiell sans." Den antagelse at der er liv, substans og intelligens i materien, gjør oss uimottagelige for tanker som Gud sender,—engler. Alle utslag av synd og sykdom har sin rot i denne materielle antagelse. Det vi trenger, er å tenke nøie over, hvordan vi kan bli mottagelige for Guds tanker, hvorledes vi kan bli mere åndeligsinnede, mere kjærlige. Kristen Videnskap viser oss at den som vil bli mere kjærlig, mere åndeligsinnet, må våkne op av drømmen om at han er en dødelig, og at hat, stolthet, misunnelse, selviskhet, sanseslighet og andre utslag av materialitet er naturlige for ham.

Christian Scientists har mange ganger når de har lidt av sykdom, vendt sig til "den videnskapelige fremstilling av tilværelsen" som finnes på side 468 av *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mrs. Eddy. Selv en begrenset forståelse av sannheten av disse ord: "Der er intet liv, ingen sannhet, intelligens eller substans i materien. Alt er uendelig Sinn og dets uendelige manifestasjon, for Gud er Alt-i-alt," har bragt harmoniens, gledens og frihetens tanker til å strømme inn i deres våknede bevissthet og således løst dem fra sykdommen.

Bibelen erklærer at mennesket er skapt i Guds billede og lignelse. En dødelig er ikke det virkelige menneske, for Åndens billede og lignelse er åndelig. Fordi mennesket er gjenspeilingen av den guddommelige Kjærlighet, er det alltid kjærlig, elskelig og verdig å elskes. Når vi godtar den åndelige kjensgjerning at dette er vårt sanne selv, og alvorlig holder fast ved denne sanne idé om mennesket, hever vi oss op over den antagelse at vi er materielle, og "avklær" oss således "det gamle menneske med dets gjerninger" (Kolossenserne 3:9), og "iklær" oss "det nye menneske, som er skapt efter Gud i sannhetens rettferdighet og hellighet" (Efeserne 4:24).

En som har en god stilling, tilstrekkelig med klær, et godt hjem og mange virkelige venner, kunde kanskje drømme at han var arbeidsløs, uten penger, dårlig klædd og hverken hadde hjem eller venner. Dette vilde synes å være sant så lenge som drømmen varte; men når han våknet, vilde drømmebilledet med dets arbeidsløse, pengeløse, dårlig klædde, vennelöse og hjemløse menneske forsvinne. På samme måte kan en eller annen tro at han er syk eller ulykkelig. Men la ham våkne åndelig og få øinene op for den kjensgjerning at han i virkeligheten er en Guds sønn, et fullkomment uttrykk for det guddommelige Liv, arving til alt godt, den guddommelige Kjærlighets frydefulle gjenspeiling, så vil denne opvåknen, denne erkjennelse av menneskets sanne tilværelse som Guds åndelige barn, bringe hans menneskelige anliggender inn under Guds lov, rette på det som er galt og grunnfeste det som er riktig.

I samme forhold som vi erkjenner at vi i vår virkelige tilværelse nu er Guds billede og lignelse, våkner vi op av drømmen om at der er liv i materien, og engle-tanker kommer til oss. Det guddommelige Sinn, Gud, Kjærlighet, er alltid nærværende og som våkner til erkjennelsen av Hans nærvær, og som forstår og setter sin lit til Ham, fryder sig i dette nærvær. Hvor takknemlige er de derfor ikke for "en følelse av den tjenende Kjærlighets stetsenærvær" (*Science and Health*, s. 567)!

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Horizon of Home

A FEW days afterwards Miss Sarah Burton, emerging from the huge glass-covered arch of Kingsport Terminus, learned that the Kiplington bus was about to depart from the other side of the square.

With a leap, she was after it, her slim legs springing lightly, head up, chest out, small suitcase slapping her hip. She ran like a deer, dodging in and out of Kingsport and finally sprinting the last fifty yards, clutching a rail, and swinging on to the Kiplington bus as it rounded Duke Street corner.

"Now, now, now!" cried the conductor. "Hold tight. What d'you think you're doing? Hundred yards championship?"

Sarah grinned amiably and sank on to the nearest seat. . . .

Five minutes after leaving the station, her bus crossed a bridge and the walls opened for a second on to flashing water and masts and funnels where a canal from the Leame cut right into the city. Then the blank cliffs of warehouses, stores and offices closed in upon her. The docks would be beyond them. She must visit the docks. Ships, journeys, adventures were glorious to Sarah. The walls of this street were powdered from the fine white dust of flour mills and cement works. Tall cranes swung towering to Heaven. It's better than an inland industrial town, thought Sarah, and wished that the bus were roofless so that she might sniff the salty tarry fishy smell of docks instead of the petrol-soaked stuffiness of her glass and metal cage. . . .

After the London life she had dreaded return to the North lest she should grow slack and stagnant; but there could be no stagnation near these rough outlandish alleys. . . .

"Oh, lovely world," thought Sarah, in love with life and all its varied richness.

The bus stopped in a village for parcels and passengers, then emerged suddenly into the open country.

It was enormous.

So flat was the plain, so clear the August evening, so shallow the outspread canopy of sky, that Sarah, high on the upper deck of her bus, could see for miles the patterned country, the corn ripening to gold, the arsenic green of turnip tops, the tawny dun-colour of the sun-baked grass. From point to point on the horizon her eye could pick out the clustering trees and dark spire or tower marking a village. Away on her right gleamed intermittently the River Leame.

She drew a deep breath.

Now she knew where she was. This was her battlefield. Like a commander inspecting a territory before planning a campaign, she surveyed the bare level plain of the South Riding. —WINIFRED HOLTBY, in "South Riding." (London: Collins. New York: Macmillan.)

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Women's Activities
Wednesday and Friday Page

All Is Grist to the Maker of Buttons and Buckles

Fashions—Foods
Wednesday and Friday Page

Button–Who's Got the Button

Peach Pits, Sea Urchins and Nuts May Have It

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE a zipper closing on a beautiful, London - made leather jacket offended him, Warren C. Anderson of Belmont, Mass., decided to do something about it. And what he did was to go out and buy some shagbark hickory nuts. His children ate the meats, and he experimented with the shells. While he worked, his thoughts reverted to boyhood days in Virginia and old John, the colored coachman who had been with the family for many years. Old John always had carried in his pocket a horse chestnut as a charm. It had been the same horse chestnut for 20 years or more, and it had taken on a brilliant polish with the passing of time.

If a horse chestnut was capable of such a polish, without any effort being made to procure it, what about other nuts? Surely any of them would be more attractive than a zipper! And it worked! The hickory nut experiment was a success. Merely the perfect halves, polished, filled with a plastic, an attaching device inserted—the result a beautiful and distinctive button. Pleased with his success, Mr. Anderson decided to continue the experiment.

Driving in the country one autumn day, he spied by the roadside some acorns. Out he got and gathered a pocketful. In this case he decided to use the cups only. As with the hickory nuts, nothing was done except to polish, fill with plastic and insert an attaching device. With the present vogue for knitted garments and sportswear of tweed, these buttons fitted perfectly. And it was all so simple. No trick arrangements. The nuts themselves provided the color, form and line.

The Entire Nut Family

In the wake of the acorn followed, one by one, practically the entire nut family—filberts, pecans, almonds, Brazil nuts, butternuts, peach and apricot stones, date pits—all destined for a decorative life, after being polished within an inch of their lives. All possessed much natural charm and lent a distinctively individual air to the garments which they adorned.

Encouraged by the results of his experiments, and by the reaction of the foremost New York fashion designers, who guide the destinies of this country's clothing and accessory industry (and who had been frankly skeptical at first), Mr. Anderson decided to go into the business on a larger scale. An idle factory building was secured. Unemployed people were put to work—girls to pick out nut meats, men to cut, polish and complete the finished button. And all this time the experiments were continuing. All was indeed grist that came to Mr. Anderson's mill.

Harking back again to childhood days in the South, he remembered the Kentucky coffee bean tree that grew near Stonewall Jackson's grave. He had often gathered these beans just for the sake of gathering them—as boys in the North pick up horse chestnuts. Accordingly, he now procured a supply. The shape was interesting; the color rich seal brown; and it took a beautiful polish. With green or yellow garments it was perfect. In fact, it proved to be one of the aristocrats of the nut family.

Coconut shells in the rough wouldn't seem to present many possibilities, but surprisingly beautiful flat buttons—square, triangular and round—were made from them. These have slightly curved surfaces, of course, and possess a certain rugged charm. Nobody ever guesses how they began life! And coffee beans, just ordinary ones—fragrance and all—were also pressed into button service.

Seeking New Conquests

Having seemingly exhausted the nut family, new worlds were sought for conquest. Next to come in for a share of attention were—of all things!—corn cobs. Yes, just plain corn cobs. And though it may seem scarcely believable, interesting and really beautiful articles have been fashioned from them. The cobs are first aged from one to two years, when they will have become very hard. They then are cut into slices and pieces of various size and shape and polished. And do they give distinction to the garment they adorn!

Natural woods came forward for a place in the sun. One of our common wild shrubs, the sumac, took on the rich color and texture of pulled molasses candy. In fact, it was named the "molasses candy wood."

From buttons it was but natural that the next step should be sport "jewelry," designed to co-ordinate with the fastenings. And it is perfect for the sports mode. Cuff links, belt buckles, bracelets, studs, pins, ear ornaments, etc., etc., are all fashioned from these products of nature. Date pits make charming little pins, as well as buttons. Tips of the larger nuts are used for this purpose, as well as slices, in addition to the wholes and halves. Tiny cones from native fir trees were also mobilized for the fashion world.

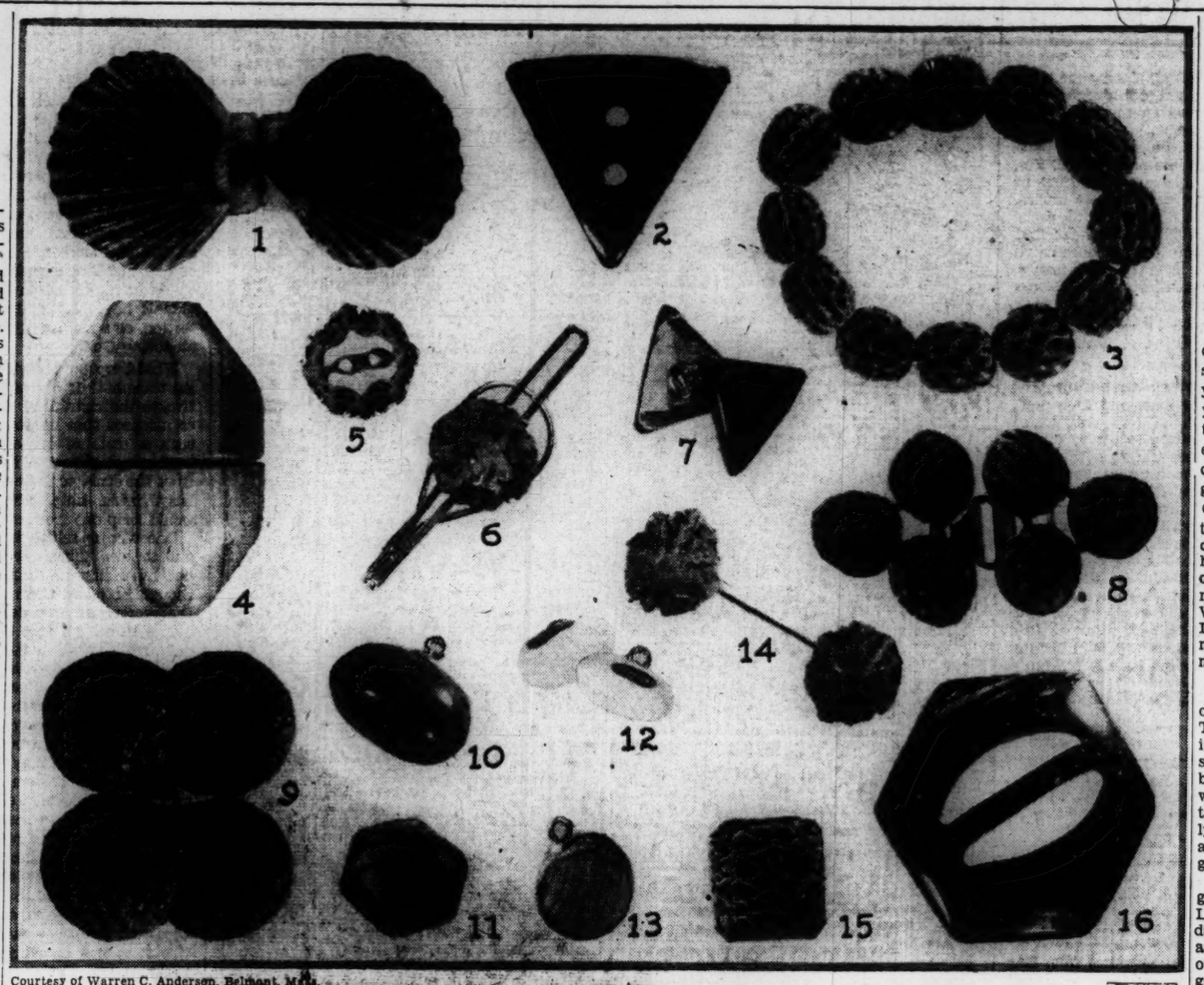
Sea Urchins and Lobster Claws

Then they went to sea for material! Shells got themselves into the fashion news. Tiny coral-colored lobster claws (it always did seem a pity to throw them away!) the smallest of clam shells, little sand dollars, blue mussels—whole regiments of them are pouring into the factory to be converted into attractive ornaments. Up in a Maine coast town, a boy earned his first year's college expenses gathering sea urchins.

The business has grown far more rapidly than was at first expected. In all sections of the country—nay, in all parts of the world, are being gathered today materials for this new industry. Recently there was received at the factory a six-ton consignment of date pits from the Near East. From California come car-load lots of peach and apricot pits. Boy Scouts are gathering acorns at 15 cents a pound. The Amazon Basin and the South Sea Islands contribute coconut shells and odd and interesting shells from the ocean. According to the Harvard Museum it seems that with the exception of the crude nut necklace of the savage, these botanical products have never been commercially used except as foods. And the same is doubtless true of the ocean products.

The vegetable kingdom was invaded too. Fascinating beans of all colors—native and imported—peas, lentils, sunflower seeds, barley, even macaroni and spaghetti. But all of that is another story.

Today several hundreds of hitherto idle men and women are finding gainful employment; the fashion world is agog over something new and distinctive. In short, button history is being made today because a man found a zipper closing on a leather jacket ugly!



Courtesy of Warren C. Anderson, Belmont, Mass.

Buttons, Buckles and Other Accessories Made of All Sorts of Unforeseen Objects, and Having a Steady Market With Designers and Distributors of Sportswear. 1. Buckle Made of Polished Shells. 2. Button of Coconut Shell. 3. Bracelet of Hickory Nuts. 4. Buckle of Sumac Wood. 5. Butternut Button. 6. Clip Made of a Butternut. 7. Cuff Links of Coconut Shell. 8. Buckle That With Number 3 and Others Makes a Set of Matching Accessories. 9. Buckle of Acorn Caps. 10. Pecan Button. 11. Sumac Button, Highly Polished to Show the Beautiful Grain of the Wood. 12. Yes, These Are Beans. 13. Another Button of Sumac Wood. 14. Hat Ornament of Butternut. 15. Corncob Button. 16. Buckle of Polished Coconut Shell.

'Of the Fruit of Her Hands'

Through the Editor's Window

South Hadley, Mass.

"GIVE her of the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates." These are the words from Proverbs that I am reading on the stone memorial to Mary Lyon as I stand under huge oaks and maples on the campus of Mount Holyoke College. And I cannot but be thoughtful concerning "the fruit of her hands"; for are not we women of a century later, though many thousands of us may not even know her name, yet all in a way partakers of that fruit?

Around me on these velvety acres of lawn beneath great trees are the sturdy brick buildings of Mount Holyoke College—just under a hundred years ago the little "female seminary" that opened its doors, with four teachers and 116 pupils, to do the unheard of and decidedly questionable job of giving higher education to women. (A female supposed to have the wit to study Latin? What is the world coming to!) Many earnest women have had a great part in carrying out Mary Lyon's inspired dream—not the least of whom is Dr. Mary Woolley, whose praises this campus I am surveying also sings. But as I read the inscriptions on the simple memorial, I think now of Mary Lyon.

* * *

"A teacher for thirty-five years and of more than three thousand pupils." This alone is a worthy record—but to it we may add a full measure of consecrated pioneer effort; and today, because of this teacher and others with her vision, you and I, "even though women," are counted mentally able to absorb higher education, and are provided with the means of getting it.

I remember well the night that gratitude awoke in me for Mary Lyon. I am not a Mount Holyoke daughter—but President Woolley had a part in it. As a freshman at my own university I was sent as a delegate to some conference—and everything concerning that experience has left me but this that I now tell—at a girls' college called Lake Erie, itself a "daughter" of Mount Holyoke. And at dinner I, with one or two others, was a guest at the president's table, and found to my awe, the visiting president of Mount Holyoke on my left. I must have been treated with her usual courtesy and consideration, however, for the shining memory I bore away from that dinner was that Dr. Woolley told me of Mary Lyon.

* * *

"Let her own works praise her in the gates." If you had been born in 1797, a girl, even though in well-settled Massachusetts, and wanted—oh, deeply—to have an education, you probably would have had to save and sacrifice for it too, as did Mary Lyon. Because tradition had it that girls heeded only the rudiments, and as early as this only a very few of the grand old New England academies had opened their doors to "females," while there were no colleges open to them. We were considered mentally inferior, in those days, and few of our fathers were radical enough to invest in education for us. The dauntless Mary Lyon, however, bent every effort to reach her goal. How she worked! She spun. She wove. She "worked out." After a bit we see her teaching school, with the munificent salary of 75 cents a week. Still she saved, until at last she was able to go to an academy, and later to Dr. George Emerson's School at Byfield.

It had been a long, hard struggle which most girls would have given up—but for Mary Lyon it was simply a challenge. Through it her dream was born: Girls and women must have a better chance than she had had. This would be her lifework. There must be higher education—a "seminary" to which they could go, and the tuition must be cheap. They must even have a chance to earn their way.

* * *

On one side of that stone memorial is this quotation: "There is nothing in the universe that I fear, but that I shall not know all my duty, or shall fail to do it." Oh, Mary Lyon, how far you went beyond that humble petition! If we of a century later had lived during those years between 1797 and 1849, we might have seen an earnest young teacher going up and down the land, urging men and women to believe that girls should have the opportunities of which she knew them worthy.

* * *

A group of men—all honor to them—finally believed in her and backed her up by forming a committee. In those days she was a flaming torch; and people, catching her vision, began to listen and to follow. Two years more of this, and over 60 towns had become interested enough to pledge money for her educational enterprise. Sixty towns—and money pledged for higher education for women. Think what that meant back in the 1830's, when such things were not accepted and when a woman must have found it far from easy to go up and down the land raising money—in fact, must have found it far from easy to speak in public at all.

"The founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary and for twelve years its Principal." Mount Holyoke claims her for its own, of course—but as I have watched our girls year after year accepting as their right a chance to enter college and university, and seen them emerge as well-taught graduates bearing honors and degrees, I have for them, and for myself, claimed her, too. She and the other loyal women who from girlhood strove unflaggingly to open up educational opportunity for us all, belong to all of us most truly. So if you, of a hundred years after, did not know you had her for a friend, I give you Mary Lyon,

And under these great trees, with this meditative college atmosphere around us, you may read with me the remaining inscription on the memorial:

Servant of God, well done!
Rest from loved employ,
The battle fought, the victory won:
Enter thy Master's joy.

Millicent Taylor

With Corn in Season

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I would like to submit four of our favorite corn recipes. This in-between season is usually a difficult one to find foods which tempt the family's appetite. That is why we have found these so convenient and tasty.

Corn Omelet

4 eggs
4 tablespoons hot water
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon salt
A little paprika
½ cup cooked corn.
Beat eggs separately—add water to yolks, salt, paprika, fold in egg white carefully and add corn. Cook in iron skillet in butter, when firm remove to oven to finish cooking. Serve at once.

Corn Waffles

Sift
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking-powder
½ teaspoon salt
Add
2 eggs, well beaten
1½ cups milk
1 cup canned corn
Mix well, cook on well greased waffle iron. Serve with drawn butter. Delicious for breakfast or luncheon.

Deviled Corn

Melt
2 tablespoons butter in double boiler, add
2 even tablespoons flour. Blend well.
Add
1 cup thin cream and
1 cup canned corn. Stir until it thickens. Season to taste with salt and pepper and
½ cup grated cheese.
Serve over toasted common crackers and sprinkle paprika over each serving.

Early Summer Corn

Among the very delightful uses for fresh corn while it is with us on the market, there is nothing more satisfying than the pancake and fresh batters in which corn plays an important part.

If you don't know how very good such mixtures can be made by the addition of some corn—either freshly cooked or canned, do try one or more of these suggestions:

Corn Pancakes

Make your favorite pancake batter, with either sweet or sour milk. If you want rather stout and sturdy pancakes, use only equal quantities of liquid and flour; if you want thinner and more delicate cakes, resembling a fritter batter, add extra milk, and an extra egg too, if you like.

Here is a pancake batter of the substantial sort which you can thin down as suggested:

Sift together
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder.
Make a well in center of these dry ingredients and pour in
1¾ cups of sweet milk combined with
1 or 2 well beaten eggs and
2 tablespoons melted butter;
Add
½ cup corn.
Stir until batter is blended and smooth. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot and well greased pan. When bubbles appear on the top of surface turn the cakes over and brown on the other side.

If you have some sour milk you want to use, reduce the baking powder to 2 teaspoons and sift 1 teaspoon soda along with the other dry ingredients; use 2 cups of the sour milk. To thin either of these batters use additional sweet milk. Serve the corn pancakes with plenty of butter—they are incomparable.

Chicken Corn Pancakes

Make the pancakes as in the preceding recipe, but add some diced cooked chicken along with the corn. A wonderful combination.

Or you can serve these so-companionable foods together in this way. Make the pancakes with just the corn in the batter, and make it thinner by using more milk than we have given in the recipe. Have ready in a double boiler some creamed chicken. Put a spoonful of the creamed mixture on each pancake and roll it up quickly.

Mrs. I. M. B., Minnesota

Drawn by Corbett, London

A Group of Woolen Jumpers. Upper Right—With Lace-Knit Ruffle. In the Panel of Four: From Top Downward—1. Full or With Ribbed Neckband. 2. Ribbed With Shoulder-Straps and Pockets. 3. Yellow Cashmere With Lighter Tone Collar and Button Tab. 4. Tweed Stockinette Cardigan Coat With Two-Tone Pocket Facings Jade and Yellow, and Lace-Stitch Jumper Blouse.

Drawn by Corbett, London

Early Autumn Woolies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HIGH summer is the season when London prepares an advance guard of early autumn woolies for Cowes and the Scottish season. Light cashmere jumpers, round-necked ribbed sweaters, nautical coats in navy with white serge skirts, heather tweed stockinette suits with rough surfaces, and stitched featherweight tweed hats—all of these are of immediate interest to the well-dressed woman intent on yachting or who is going for a week or two to the Scottish Highlands.

Jumpers for the autumn are definitely of the "pretty" type, neck ruffles and lace stitch patterns in fine angora yarn are in favor. Colors are clear and light, delphinium blues, grass green, white with graduated red spots, navy and white, all are seen in Shetland wool. Short sleeves are general. For the autumn string color, deep currant red, and nigger are the popular shades. Debenham and Freebody feature wool suits on simple lines and jumpers with ruffles and lace stitch patterns, with cardigans to match. A smart nigger model with fine angora finish and an admixture of silk has small currant red lozenge disks patterned in green and beige. A black suit has piping of flamingo and jade. Stockinettes closely imitating tweed patterns with rough tweed finish will be much seen this season, and also loose supple weaves. A smart tweed, featured by Finnigans, for late summer or early autumn is a yellow beige woven with gray and off white. With it a canary yellow or string color jumper is excellent. This house favors jumpers of the severe type buttoning up to the throat or tied bootlace fashion.

An attractive color combination for holiday or town suit is a fairly deep tone of blue and white broken herringbone tweed, with suede buttons, belt and silk cravat in deep currant red. For country wear a chestnut brown crepe tweed coat with check skirt in beige, blue, red, green and brown is new in effect and suggests many colors for jumpers to wear with it. Another new season fabric is featherweight panama, a loose hopsack weave with angora finish and a material called ribbed cloque. A new effect in herringbone stitch has the line running round the figure. A delightful appearance is given by a ribbed pattern which has holes about an inch apart in every other rib.

Featherweight hats in tweed are elaborately stitched. These make excellent styles for sports wear. And pastel color velvets are seen in queer little shapes with cut velvet leaves and perky feathers.

Salad Served on Cold Cuts

Dissolve
1 package lemon gelatin in
1 cup boiling water. Add
1 cup cold water
½ teaspoon seasoning sauce and
1 teaspoon salt and chill until it begins to set.
Add
½ cup diced Swiss cheese
½ cup sliced scallions
½ cup finely chopped green pepper
1½ cups shredded crisp romaine lettuce. Mix well and pour into plain mold to set. Serve on cold cuts garnished with crisp red radishes. Nine servings.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
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Business and Industry

U. S. Exports Up 13 P. C., Imports Up 17 P. C., in 6 Months

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Shipments By India in May Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—India is continuing to distribute cotton out of stocks at a relatively high rate, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. India is the second largest cotton-growing country in the world.

The total stock of Indian cotton in all hands in India at the end of the current season, July 31, will be well below average, according to latest statistics on distribution of Indian cotton.

Record Consumption

"During May, the latest month for which statistics are available, consumption of Indian cotton by mills of India was the largest on record for that month, and exports by India, although smaller than last year and the year previous, were well above average," says the Exchange Service.

"Consumption in May totaled 231,000 bales, compared with an average of 188,000 in May during the past five years. Exports totaled 398,000 bales, compared with a five-year average of 307,000. Thus distribution was 629,000 bales, as against a five-year average of 495,000.

"During the 10 months of the season ended in May, Indian mills consumed a total of 2,232,000 bales of Indian cotton, compared with an average of 1,976,000 in the same period in the previous five years. Exports by India aggregated 3,087,000 bales as against a five-year average of 2,422,000. Thus total distribution by India in the 10 months through May aggregated 5,319,000 bales, compared with a five-year average of 4,398,000.

"In consequence of this large distribution during the current season, stocks of Indian cotton in all hands in India at the end of May were well below average. They totaled 2,359,000 bales, as against an average of 2,651,000 on the same dates in the previous five years.

Stocks Reduced

"A significant fact is that stocks have been reduced to this subnormal level notwithstanding the fact that India produced this season one of the largest crops on record. Its production this season was about 6,100,000 bales, exclusive of cotton for household use, as compared with a five-year average of 5,200,000 bales.

"At the end of last season, or, in other words, the beginning of this season, the total stock of Indian cotton in India was much below average, at 1,578,000 bales, as compared with an average of 1,845,000 in the previous five years. Unless distribution by India in June and July should prove to have fallen off sharply, present indications are that stocks at the end of this season will be about in line with the subnormal stock at the end of last season."

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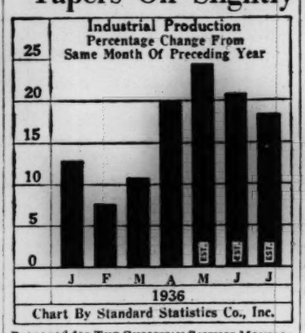
Industrial Activity Tapers Off Slightly



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE July index of industrial production is now estimated at 81.4, against 82.1 in June and 68.2 in July, 1935.

Activity in capital goods industries will probably be little changed from last month's level (with allowance for normal seasonal variations), holding close to the recovery high.

Production of consumers' goods, however, is expected to extend slightly the decline that has been in progress since late last year.

Electric-Powering Of 20 Roads Seen Feasible by FPC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has published a list of 20 railroads "showing the best possibilities for electrification."

The commission said that electrification now is feasible on an additional 12,000 track-miles (covering 5429 route miles) on the 20 railroads, estimating this would add 4,973,100,000 kilowatt-hours to the nation's annual power consumption.

"All of the proposed electrifications are on principal main lines where the greatest density of freight or passenger traffic occurs," the commission said.

Most of them are eastern roads and coal carriers, but electric-powering was judged feasible for others because of "co-ordinated operations with existing sections."

Up to 1935, according to the FPC, there had been a total of 2768 route miles (6441 track miles) electrified on 29 steam railroads.

Principal Atlantic and eastern steam railroads on which electrification was considered "feasible" included the following, each with the estimated kilowatt-hour electricity use for a year:

Boston & Maine—Boston to Troy and Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., 225 miles, 154,800,000.

New York, New Haven & Hartford—New Haven to Boston, Shore Line, 157 miles, 128,600,000.

Erie—Jersey City to Susquehanna, N. Y., 198 miles, 180,600,000; Salamanca, N. Y., to Cleveland, 216 miles 135,500,000.

New York Central—Croton to Buffalo, N. Y. (Hudson division), 108 miles, 142,400,000; Mohawk division, 148 miles, 265,800,000; Syracuse division, 146 miles, 276,800,000.

Delaware, Lackawana & Western—Secaucus, N. J., to Clarks Summit, Pa., 137 miles, 200,000,000.

The Reading—Tamaqua and St. Clair to Philadelphia (Port Richmond), 118 miles, 122,000,000; Shippensburg to Allentown, Pa., 132 miles, 144,000,000.

The Pennsylvania — Pittsburgh (Conway Yard) to Altoona, Pa., 137 miles, 432,300,000; Altoona to Marysville (Harrisburg), Pa., 124 miles, 299,400,000; Marysville to Paoli (Philadelphia), 90 miles, 121,600,000; Marysville to Morrisville, Pa. (freight line), 140 miles, 214,300,000.

Baltimore & Ohio — Baltimore (Bay View) to Glenwood Junction, Pa., 320 miles, 349,600,000; Cumberland, Md., to Fairmont, W. Va., 123 miles, 144,100,000.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sales Move Up 32 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Further evidence of increased consumer purchasing power as well as a more aggressive will-to-buy brighten the business horizon.

For the four weeks ended July 16, a period directly following disbursement of the veterans' bonus, one of the country's largest merchandisers—Sears, Roebuck & Co.—recorded a sales gain of 32.5 per cent over 1935.

The company's sales of $39,841,000 for the period were seen by analysts as affording some measure of the stimulus of bonus spending.

But bonus funds were by no means unaided, observers said. Higher farm income, the gradual return to work of many long without jobs and pay boosts in industries on the upgrade were other factors.

Also symptomatic of the recent upturn of buying power and the desire to spend were two reports—one representing betterment in heavy industry, the other improvement in the consumers' goods sector.

Imports in June Some $7,000,000 Above Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Preliminary foreign trade figures for June, issued by the Commerce Department, said imports totaled $192,233,000 and exceded exports by $7,045,000.

A trend of foreign trade volume higher than last year continued in June, the department reported, exports for the month being 9 per cent greater in value than in June, 1935, and imports 23 per cent greater.

The figures, subject to revision, showed that exports gained 13 per cent and imports 17 per cent in value during the first six months of this year, compared with the corresponding 1935 period.

The $192,233,000 of June imports compared with $191,218,000 in May and $156,754,000 for June a year ago.

June exports of $185,188,000 compared with $200,666,000 in May and $170,244,000 in June, 1935.

The increase in exports over June, 1935, was said by the department to be due chiefly to increased shipments of tobacco, lumber, machinery, aircraft and iron and steel semi-manufactures.

The increase in imports was attributed largely to purchases of sugar, crude rubber, fur skins, whiskey and spirits, unmanufactured cotton, cotton cloth, unmanufactured wool and wool manufactures, lumber, nickel and tin.

One of the largest declines in the export column was listed for unmanufactured cotton, which the deportment attributed principally to a sharp drop in Russian and Italian demand.

Evidence of Break In Drought Helps Chicago Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Signs of a break in the drought improved the tone in Chicago's business during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While it is still a little early, says the report, to diagnose the full possibilities of the midyear purchases scheduled for the first week in August, when buyers from all over the country invade Chicago for the semi-annual style shows and other trade events, early arrivals last week appeared to be in buoyant mood.

Furniture and toy buying continues with little letdown. Advance commitments for the Christmas season are the best in many years.

Steel activity in the local mill area and other industrial schedules continue at good rate. In the railroad car field, one well-known company is operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis and complaining about its inability to get skilled workers. Other larger Chicago factories are also bewailing a shortage in trained workers.

Public utilities in Chicago are, with one exception, ahead of the same period a year ago.

Vacation business in the Chicago area is the best since 1930. This covers all forms of vacation travel, as well as resort attendance. With few exceptions and despite higher rates, most of the summer regions about the city are crowded to capacity.

N. Y. Retail Sales Increase 13.1 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Department store sales in the metropolitan area during the first half of July showed the largest increase for any similar period this year, advancing 13.1 per cent from July 1 to 15, figures issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicate. An increase of 10.8 per cent was reported for New York and Brooklyn establishments, and stores in northern New Jersey showed a gain of 28 per cent.

The increase during the half month compared with a rise of 9.1 per cent for the metropolitan area during the first half of June.

In the first half of July last year the gain for the metropolitan district was 3.6 per cent.

U. S. Consumes 75 P. C. Of World Tung Oil Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Over 125,000,000 pounds of tung oil were consumed in the United States in 1935, or approximately 75 per cent of the world output, according to the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce.

Estimates state approximately 98,000,000 pounds were used by paint and varnish manufacturers, 10,000,000 pounds were used in the manufacture of linoleums, 2,000,000 pounds in printing inks, and approximately 17,000,000 pounds were consumed in the manufacture of miscellaneous products or unaccounted for, according to Mr. Concannon.

June Confectionery Sales Below May; Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The value of confectionery and competitive chocolate products sales in June totaled $13,734,958 compared with $14,238,717 in May and $13,070,384 in June, 1935, according to reports of 299 identical firms, the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce announced.

The summer season sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products during May-June of this year were valued at $27,973,675 compared with 28,845,293 in the corresponding two months of 1935, it was stated.

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Copper Price Rise Reflection Of Expanding Use of Metal

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The expected increase in copper prices, which came with the announcement by leading producers that the price would be 9¾ cents a pound, a rise of ¼ of a cent, effective today, had been heralded by increasing strength in the European quotation and heavier orders from American consumers. The export copper market had risen in the past week to 9.45c from 9.225 accompanied by increasing sales. A further harbinger of the advance has been the recent strength of copper mining shares, several of which recently reached new highs since the depression. This is the second price increase this year, and brings the quotation to the highest level since 1931.

Volume of copper sales is only roughly related to the rate of copper consumption. Like sugar, copper is subject to occasional "moves" in which several months' requirements may be suddenly purchased by consumers in anticipation of a price advance. One of these buying flurries occurred last August when 120,000 tons were taken by consumers although the average rate of consumption in the United States in 1935 was only about 48,000 tons per month. Another such move occurred last April, the largest since sales figures began to be published in 1934. Consumers have taken 158,000 tons in anticipation of the increase from 9¼ to 9½ cents. Sales in May and June were only about 16,000 tons per month, but for the first half of July sales were 12,000 tons and this rate was accelerating fast at the end of last week.

Consumption Still Down

Although foreign consumption of copper has wholly recovered from the depression, having totaled 1,216,000 tons in 1935 against only 957,000 tons in 1929, American consumption is still far below the prosperity peak. Against a 1929 consumption of 1,119,000 tons, 1935 consumption here was only 580,000 tons. Principal demand for copper comes from the automobile industry and the utilities. The heavy demand last August was primarily stimulated by the impending expansion in automobile production for the fall automobile show. Last February two of the largest producers, Anaconda and Phelps-Dodge, stepped up the price from 9¼ to 9½ cents in anticipation, so the trade thinks, of a Supreme Court decision on the TVA which would have favored the utilities and touched off a substantial construction program, with consequent demand for copper. Kennecott, American Smelting, and American Metal did not follow the advance, however, and the hoped-for decision did not come. The trade suffered for two months from a split price, but in April, in considerable part on account of flood demand, a buying movement developed which led all producers to follow Anaconda and Phelps-Dodge.

Consumption of copper this year is running very substantially above last year. For the first six months the comparison is as follows, in short tons.

	1936	1935
January	52,700	38,300
February	51,417	39,600
March	56,448	34,300
April	59,700	42,700
May	59,900	39,100
June	57,150	36,000

Utility Needs Growing

One of the best signs of increasing copper consumption is the current high rate of consumption of steel, still holding at around 70 per cent against all predictions of a summer decline. The two metals are used side by side, finding the same outlets, in building construction, the automobile industry, etc. Hence the uptrend indicated in the first six months has probably continued into July. Use of steel for building is running about 40 per cent ahead of last year, with probable consequent increased demand for copper.

Best hopes for copper consumption, however, are still to be found in the prospects for utility plant construction. At the present rate of steady climb in the figures for electric power output, hungry electric equipment manufacturers are hoping that the fourth quarter of this year will see the utility industry in the same position in regard to generating facilities as the railroads are now in regard to rolling stock—that of having exhausted their surplus and being forced into buying new equipment.

Against a peak annual outlay in the 1920's of around $800,000,000 the utilities have in recent years been spending around $200,000,000, the anticipation for 1936 at the beginning of the year being for a utility expansion program of about $300,000,000. Copper installations of the power and light companies ran about 120,000 tons a year during the 1920's but dropped to 33,000 in 1933 and 55,500 in 1935. On the score of an impending power shortage, however, the utilities rather indignantly reply that generating facilities are adequate for any load increase that can develop this year. Nevertheless, it is likely that whenever the threat of political persecution, incorporated in the TVA and the death sentence of the Utility Act of 1935, can be removed, some extraordinary figures on utility outlay will be seen, with consequent benefit to copper producers and the price of copper.

American copper mines are estimated to be currently running at about 50 per cent of capacity. The price of copper is still substantially below any level ever reached until the last depression. It moved between 12 and 15 cents during the 1920's, was pegged at 18 cents from the spring of 1929 to the spring of 1930 and then tumbled below 5 cents in early 1933. Since then it has held between 8½ and 9½ cents.

Even at present levels, however, the leading mines can still make money, so greatly has the cost of production been reduced. The long-awaited dividend resumption by Anaconda came this spring. Since the botom of the depression, Kennecott has raised its dividends several times.

Higher Real Estate Values in N. Y. City To Rule, Says Graves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Inceasing real estate values will rule during 1936, Mark Graves, New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, stressed in releasing the current equalization table of assessed valuations here.

The table showed the full value of taxable real property in New York to be $30,476,616,979, a decease of $63,009,682 over last year. While at the peak of the boom, assessed valuations amounted to $35,101,205,631, or 4.6 billion dollars more than the present total, existing values have advanced from $16,395,697,190 assessed in 1920, Mr. Graves added.

"It is my considered judgment that we are now entering another period comparable to that which commenced in 1920," Mr. Graves continued. "I do not believe that the percentage of gain will be as great, but I do think that a steady upward movement is underway. Thousands and thousands of new homes are being built this year."

Du Pont's Quarter Nets $2.06 a Share on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—According to preliminary figures, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. earned $2.06 a common share for the second three months of 1936. This includes the dividend received from the company's investment in General Motors amounting to $1.11 a share on du Pont common stock. In the first quarter of 1936 du Pont earned $1.21 a share which included 45 cents a share from the General Motors investment and in the June quarter of 1935, earnings of 89 cents a share on du Pont common included 22½ cents a share from General Motors.

For the six months ended with June, earnings equalled $3.27 a share on common, including dividends from General Motors of $1.56 a share. This compares with $1.74 a common share in the first half of the previous year, including 45 cents on du Pont common from the investment in General Motors.

Packard's Half-Year Net Shows Exceptional Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company earnings rose to $3,520,128 for the first half of this year, as against $290,460 for the corresponding period last year, it was announced. The showing was the best for any six-months period since the first half of 1930.

The profits were equal to 24 cents a share of the company's capital stock. For the 1935 period the balance was less than 2 cents a share.

H. B. E.'s Column
The World's Business
will be suspended for three weeks while he is on vacation.

World Wool Supply Lower for 1936-37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Smallest world supply of wool is in prospect in 1936-37 than for several years and this includes production and stocks, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

World production outside of Russia and China is expected to be about the same as in 1935 when 3,278,000,000 pounds—the smallest clip since 1929—was produced. The biggest clip on record was 3,440,000,000 pounds in 1932.

The bureau says there will be a slight decrease in wool consumption in Australia this year, not much change in the United States and Canada, and small increases in the Union of South Africa, Argentina, New Zealand, Europe, and countries of the Near East.

The supply of domestic wool in the United States in 1936 will be much smaller than in 1935, it is stated, due to the small carryover into the current season. But mill consumption also will be less than in 1935. Provided consumption does not decline more, the bureau says that domestic wool prices will probably be fairly steady during the next few months. The new clip has been moving rapidly out of growers' hands.

Railroads Seek Passengers' Views on Air Conditioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Passengers on trains throughout the country are to be asked to submit their views on the efficiency of the air-conditioning equipment now in use on passenger cars, according to an announcement by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

This is to be done, beginning this week and continuing for the next few months, in connection with the exhaustive research now being conducted by the Equipment Research Division of the Association of American Railroads in order to determine how well the various air-conditioning devices in use on passenger cars function under varying climatic and operating conditions, what might be done to improve their performance, and what standardization of such equipment can be developed in order to reduce costs of operation and maintenance.

Going Orthodox, Soviet Reduces Interest Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet has taken another step in the direction of orthodox financing by sharply reducing interest rates paid by the Government and state banks for internal loans and savings, and simultaneously reducing the high rates charged by state banks to state enterprises and collective farms. A refunding operation, involving the entire 14,600,000,000 rubles outstanding in internal loans, will result in an estimated annual savings to the state of about 1,000,000,000 rubles. This will be passed on to state enterprises in need of credits.

For some reason, never clearly explained, the Soviet Government paid abnormally high interest rates on the internal loans floated to finance its vast industrial and military construction program begun in 1927. The interest rate on internal bonds was first fixed at 12 per cent, and then was reduced to 10 and finally to 8 per cent. These loans, theoretically voluntary, were actually compulsory, and the Government was free to pay any interest rate it liked. Communist theorists apparently believed that the rate of interest made no difference in a Socialist (state owner-

Cuts Costs and Prices

Whatever the original theory may have been, it has now been discarded. An authoritative article in the official newspaper Pravda explains that high interest rates have been a "severe strain upon the public economy" which "unfavorably affected cost of production and prices." The ruling Communist Party and the Government, therefore, decided recently that credits must be made cheaper. The State Bank halved its interest rate to state enterprises and made even greater reductions for short-term credits. Agricultural and co-operative banks followed suit. The lower cost of credits reduced production costs and prices, to the public advantage.

The State Bank has now outstanding 28 billion rubles in short-term credits alone. It is estimated that major state enterprises will save 250 million rubles during the second half of 1936 in interest on short-term credits.

Rate Cut 3 Per Cent

The state cannot cheapen credits and continue to pay high interest on savings and loans. Savings banks have therefore reduced interest from 6 to 3 per cent from July 1, for individual and collective farm accounts, and to 1 per cent for enterprises and institutions. Savings deposits in June this year exceed 3,000,000,000 rubles. The refunding of outstanding internal loans, totaling 14.6 billion rubles, will reduce interest from an average of over 9 per cent to 3 per cent.

Refunding also will eliminate the confusion resulting from so many different bond issues, bearing different rates of interest. About 860 million separate bond certificates have been issued, distributed among 50 million bondholders. So much confusion has resulted that many bondholders have failed to collect their interest.

An official of the Commissariat of Finance recently declared that flotation of large internal loans will be necessary for an indefinite period to finance "socialist construction." The Soviet state thus hopes to be able to pay cash for most of its foreign purchases. It is announced that cash was paid in 1935 for 85 per cent of imports.

Power Output Level Tops Previous High

By the Associated Press

New York

EXCESSIVELY high temperatures throughout the country last week were mainly responsible for boosting electric power production to the highest levels ever recorded.

Actual production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 2,099,712,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,029,704,000 in the preceding week and 1,807,037,000 in the corresponding week last year. The percentage gain over the previous week was 3.4 per cent and over a year ago 16.2.

In addition to the scorching temperatures over most of the country, which the Institute said averaged 10 per cent over the previous week, emergency water pumping also was an important factor in the continued rise.

All major geographical regions showed advances. Percentage gains follow: New England, 10.6; Middle Atlantic, 11.2; Central Industrial, 21.4; West Central, 16.7; Southern States, 18.8; Rocky Mountain, 17.5, and Pacific Coast, 8.9.

Pacific Coast Store Sales Increase Tops Other Parts of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Department and large specialty stores in the Pacific coast states in 1935 showed a distinct tendency toward higher margins and profits in percentage of sales than were typical of stores elsewhere in the United States, according to a report issued by the bureau of business research of the Harvard Business School.

More favorable increases in dollar sales were enjoyed by reporting department stores than by the stores located in other sections of the country.

The Harvard study covered the margins, expenses and profits for 1935 of 53 firms operating department stores and 18 concerns operating specialty stores in the States of Washington, Oregon and California. It is estimated that the sales of the 102 stores reported by these firms were equal to more than 37 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the three states.

Rise in Textile Prices Seen If Work Week Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reports that three of four classifications of woolen and worsted textile mills had a higher rate of return for the first half of 1935 as compared with either of the two six-month periods in 1934, and showed a profit.

Discussing the possibility of a reduction in hours or an increase in wages, the commission said:

"Assuming no change in volume of production or in efficiency of labor, a reduction of five hours in the usual 40-hour week would have necessitated an increase of 4.04 per cent in prices, and the same price increases would have been necessary had the wages been directly increased 14.29 per cent."

Increase in Returns

The commission said 61 spinning companies reported an average return of 1.08 per cent for the first half of 1935 compared to an average loss of 4.43 per cent by 46 reporting companies in the last half of 1934.

A direct wage increase of 6.89 per cent or a corresponding reduction in hours of 6.44 per cent would have eliminated all profits from sales, the commission said.

Returns from 30 weaving companies were reported, the commission saying they had an average return of 3.1 per cent for the first half of 1935 compared to a loss of 8.66 per cent by 18 reporting companies during the last six months of 1934.

The commission said its study of weaving companies showed that a reduction of five hours in the 40-hour work week or a direct wage increase of 14.29 per cent would have necessitated a sales price increase of 2.45 per cent for the reporting mills to show the same amount of profit they reported under existing conditions.

The report was another in the commission's series on its investigation of the textile industry, which is being conducted pursuant to an executive order of Sept. 26, 1934, and supplemental authorizations for continuing the inquiry.

Study Ordered in 1934

President Roosevelt ordered the study of labor costs, profits and investments after the close of the general textile strike in the fall of 1934.

Of the 254 woolen and worsted textile companies supplying information for the first half of 1935, the commission said all but those in the dyeing and finishing group reported a higher rate of return on their investment than for either of the two preceding six-month periods.

Describing the combined spinning and weaving companies as the most important group in the industry, the commission said 155 such companies, which supplied information for the first half of 1935, reported a return of 2.58 per cent, compared with a loss of 3.45 per cent by 125 companies reporting for the last half of 1934.

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Drought-Study Group Named By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—President Roosevelt has named a six-man Great Plains Drought Area Committee to study drought relief, the White House announced today.

The committee is made up of Administration leaders. The announcement was put out following publication of the first official survey of the situation, as of July 15, showing the 1936 drought as probably the worst in history.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote that he would meet with the members of the committee "at some point within" the drought area in August. The members: REA Administrator Morris L. Cooke, chairman; John C. Page, acting director, Bureau of Reclamation; Col. Richard C. Moore, division engineer, United States Army, Kansas City, Mo.; Frederick H. Fowler, director, drainage basin study, National Resources Committee; Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administration, and Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. More members may be named later.

President's Letter

In a letter to them the President said:

I am writing to ask you to serve as a member of a Great Plains Drought Area Committee to carry on a study looking toward the most efficient utilization of the natural resources of the Great Plains area, and especially toward practicable measures for remedying the conditions which have brought widespread losses and distress to so many inhabitants of the Missouri, Platte and Arkansas valleys, the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas, and contiguous areas.

We have supposed that the modes of settlement and of development which have been prevalent represented the ordinary course of civilization. But perhaps in this area of relatively little rain, practices brought from the more humid part of the country are not most suitable under the prevailing natural conditions.

Study Is Desirable

At any rate circumstances make it obvious that relief activities are not sufficient and that a competent study and recommendations are desirable.

I should like to have the committee make an early study of the conditions there, so that I may have the benefit of its views with respect to them, at a meeting which I will arrange to hold with the committee at some point within this area sometime in August.

The first statistical effort to evaluate the effect of the 1936 drought brings details down to July 15, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

When the material was compiled, the searing heat still was continuing in many areas, leading to the conclusion that the drought was about as severe as that of 1934 at the same date, "and much more serious than any previous drought since the country was settled." The report adds, in part:

Pastures Hard Hit

According to the special survey made to measure the progress of the drought, the condition of pastures on July 15 averaged 44.7 per cent, which is about halfway between the 48.9 reported on July 1, 1934, and the 39.6 reported on Aug. 1 of that year. In no other year has the condition on either date been reported below 56.

No definite figures on the changes since July 15 are available, but between July 1 and July 15 the reported condition of pastures declined from 58.1 to 44.7, and some of the hottest weather came after the middle of the month. By July 20 the condition was probably down almost to the all-time low record set Aug. 1, 1934.

Relief Groups Mobilized For Nationwide Program Of Flood Control Work

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Seeking to initiate a nationwide flood control program this year, despite the lack of a congressional appropriation, the Administration decided yesterday to mobilize relief workers and CCC groups to clear dam and reservoir sites and carry out other preliminary work.

The decision to use available funds came after a delegation of the United States Flood Control Federation told officials here that a start must be made this summer to avoid "panic" conditions when fall freshets return to the areas devastated by floods this spring.

Contending that preliminary work was all that could have been accomplished this year even if Congress had provided funds for the $308,000,000 list of projects authorized in the omnibus Rivers and Harbors Act, officials said an appropriation would be asked at the next session to construct the heavy structures required for completion of the program.

Congress earmarked $128,000,000 of the $1,425,000,000 relief appropriation for flood control and conservation work, and officials said that this would pay the wages of thousands of workers on flood-control projects in addition to financing soil-conservation activities.

Saskatchewan's Deficit Lowest in Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan's deficit for the past fiscal year was below $1,000,000 for the first time in several years. The deficit for the year ending April 30, 1936, was $919,196, as compared with a deficit of $2,709,181 for the year ending April 30, 1935.

The Government has budgeted for a deficit of $371,077 for the current fiscal year, estimating expenditures at $20,189,833 and revenue at $19,818,756.

Detroit School Assemblies To Convene for Radio Talks

Radio Comment

School assemblies throughout Detroit will be united at set hours during the coming school year into a single radio audience, addressed by notable speakers who otherwise could not reach all the city's children with their messages.

Last winter Station WIP in Philadelphia, in co-operation with local societies and the school authorities there, presented a series of illustrated lectures on art, music and similar subjects. A stereopticon was set up in each school and duplicate sets of slides were distributed. These were changed simultaneously in every school at a signal from the lecturer in the WIP studio. The plan proved successful.

The experiment in Detroit will be made in connection with a series of talks on citizenship. Some of the programs will be more or less vocational in nature, with qualified authorities in various fields explaining the opportunity offered by their respective occupations. Others will seek to impress the students with the desirability of making the most of the opportunities offered in school for thorough preparation for different kinds of work.

Educational authorities in Detroit feel that the scheme is especially interesting and valuable since parents as well as students can listen to the programs, by tuning in on their sets at home.

The plan was proposed by James F. Hopkins, manager of Station WJBK, which is to handle the programs. Frank Cody, superintendent of schools, saw its possibilities at once and assigned members of his staff to collaborate with WJBK in working out details.

* * *

Several months ago Fred Waring, founder and president of the National Association of Performing Artists, fired the first shot in a legal battle to prevent the commercial broadcasting of records made for home use. In Philadelphia, he won a suit enjoining Station WDAS from using his recordings in this way.

Since then the association also has directed its fire at the recording of broadcast music, to be sold as commercial programs.

Suits have now been filed in New York courts by Paul Whiteman, Frank Black and the Revellers, Walter O'Keefe, Don Voorhees, Frank Crumit and Lawrence Tibbett.

Paul Whiteman, Frank Crumit and Lawrence Tibbett complain of the use of their records for advertising purposes in commercial programs.

Mr. Voorhees' suit refers to one of his broadcasts which is said to have been taken off the air, recorded and sold as a commercial transcription.

Mr. Black with the Revellers, and Mr. O'Keefe, both allege that their records were "piped" over telephone lines to commmercial places which used the music as entertainment.

* * *

Increasing co-operation between radio and the screen—to their mutual advantage—is reported from Hollywood, Calif. As new contracts with screen stars are written, in many cases a clause is being inserted which provides for one radio appearance for each picture in which the player is featured.

The marked success of a program in which Miss Gladys Swathout was featured in connection with "Rose of the Rancho," is partly responsible for this new emphasis on radio publicity. Among screen players who are scheduled for radio programs in the near future are Gary Cooper, Jack Oakie, Fred MacMurray, Clark Gable, Miss Claudette Colbert, Miss Norma Shearer and Miss Carole Lombard.

The "bargain prices" at which American listeners enjoy their radio entertainment, compared to those in many other countries, is shown by a recent study made by the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts.

In most European countries, radio is supported by license fees collected from set owners—while in the United States commercial sponsors last year spent $120,000,000 or more on radio programs.

Shortwave Programs

All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, July 26

Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of week; questions and answers; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 22.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Sunday Evening Program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—6:30 p. m.—Light classical music. YV2RC, 51.7, 5.8meg.
London—6:40 p. m.—His Majesty the King unveils the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge in presence of the President of the French Republic. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Musical program from London. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German Marches. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Winnipeg—11.00 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love," CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, July 27

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast, by actors of Odeon Theater. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Broadcast for Canal and River Transport System workers. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—"Cheerful Choruses." German Choral Union. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6:00 p. m.—News in English. Abruzzesi songs. 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—Reginald King and his orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—News. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:56 p. m.—"Moccasin Telegraph," a story of the Arctic, told by Serge Zolo. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Toronto—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, July 28

Paris—2:30 p. m.—From Salzburg: "Don Juan" by Mozart. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short-Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—"Der Waffenschmied," opera by Albert Lorzing. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Reviews. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs" by Sir Frederick Whyte. K.C.S.I., LL.D. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German Masters. Concert of Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:15 p. m.—The BBC Dance Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Wednesday, July 29

Moscow—4 p. m.—Commisar for Defence—Marshal Voroshilov. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Symphonic concert; Talk by Prof. A de Masi; Sardinian songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Holidays: Some Unusual Angles on Holidays in England." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; Watch Tower; music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87 meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—"Happy Programs." PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Songs of Merrie England." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Musical Comedies. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Variety Program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—"Letters to a Golf Club Secretary." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, July 30

Paris—2:45 p. m.—Italian Concert, The National Orchestra. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Berlin—5:15 p. m.—"Don Juan," Symphonic Poem by Richard Strauss. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Ladies Night," or "Here's to the Maiden." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—The Castle of Dumbarton. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7:00 p. m.—Children's Program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—The Radiating Race of Airplanes and Motor Cars to the City of the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Popular Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—"Ancient Monuments," by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Friday, July 31

Moscow—4 p. m.—"The Fight for Peace." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Fancy Flying Day at the Tempelhof Airdrome. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; concert of music of the 17th and 19th Centuries; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; Neapolitan songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—"A Little More Drama." Extracts from "East Lynne," "Under Two Flags" and "Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Folk Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Fairground." Typical sounds and characters from a fairground in summertime. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Regina—12:30 a. m.—"Moon Ripples." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Saturday, Aug. 1

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast by actors of the Comédie-Française. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6:00 p. m.—The Hanwell Silver Prize Band. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Schenectady—6:30 p. m.—Science Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—7 p. m.—Opening of the Olympic Games (in English). DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and review from Soviet capital. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
London—10:25 p. m.—"Titania's Palace Visits Canada." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Quebec—10:45 p. m.—Louis Guenette and his Chateau Frontenac Dance Orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Lethbridge—11:00 p. m.—The Sport Week, Henry Viney, sports commentator. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Douglas' Followers Protest Aberhart's Social Credit Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The Social Creditors of Alberta who give their loyalty and following to Maj. C. H. Douglas of England, founder of the Social Credit formula, as distinct from the Social Credit system of Premier William Aberhart have addressed an open letter to the Premier in which they state their disapproval of the implied imposition of further taxation as outlined in the proposed bringing into operation of the $25 a month dividends.

The Alberta Provincial Douglas Social Credit Association, from its Calgary headquarters, points out to the Premier in its address that S. C. Manning, provincial secretary, had recently stated in a Sunday broadcast that "the provincial government is occupied at present in the work of perfecting a scientific method whereby the unearned increment arising from the associating together of the people of Alberta can be collected and distributed in the form of dividends and other public benefits."

This Social Credit organization points out to the Premier that the use of the word "collected" suggests the imposition of future taxation which would probably take the form of a levy of 5 per cent per bushel on wheat and levies on clothing, as outlined in the Premier's Social Credit Manual. The Douglas Social Credit Association states that it feels it is its duty to warn the public that "collecting" unearned increment is a contradition of fundamentals of Social Credit and will mean an additional burden which will be felt by all, but particularly by the poorer classes.

Premier Aberhart stated in a recent address that the details of registration under the proposed Social Credit plan would be announced within the next two months.

Saskatchewan Lawyers Move for Simpler Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Seeking speed and simplicity of legal practice, Saskatchewan lawyers are making a survey of court practice in this Province with a view to eliminating unnecessary procedure.

The move was launched at the first annual convention of The Law Society of Saskatchewan held here recently when speakers declared government commissions and boards were doing rapidly and inexpensively work previously done by the courts.

A resolution was passed urging legislation allowing appeals to the courts of justice from rulings of extra-judicial boards which at present are able to make their own rules and enforce them without review by the courts.

Book Exhibition Attests Progress In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The first "New Zealand Authors' Week" was held during April and May in the four main centers of the Dominion. The idea came from the New Zealand branch of the P. E. N. Club, and last year's Australian "Authors' Week" in Sydney supplied encouragement.

In this, the first attempt on a large scale to call attention to New Zealand's achievements in book writing and production, there was an exhibition of old and new books in each city; a program of popular lectures was arranged; and the Broadcasting Board co-operated with more than a dozen radio talks. The Governor General, Lord Galway, opened the exhibition in the capital.

Helped by Government

The Government helped the movement financially, and J. A. Lee, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Prime Minister, delivered an address on the opening night. Mr. Lee is the author of a notable book, "Children of the Poor," a realistic story of New Zealand life, which has won high praise from literary critics.

Treasures belonging to the famous Turnbull Library in Wellington and other collections were on show, together with large displays of modern books published in New Zealand and abroad.

Attendances at the exhibitions and the lectures were large and the interest displayed was keen. Special sessions were arranged for pupils of secondary schools, and verse-speaking choirs from some of these schools recited poems by New Zealand writers.

Notable Development

In the last few years there has been a notable development in New Zealand fiction. Writers are making bolder use of local material, and at the same time developing a technique more akin to that of writers in England and America.

The chief difficulty of the native author is the smallness of the population, only a million and a half of people. This means that he is compelled to look to oversea markets, and to capture them he must study the wants of oversea publishers.

But with a stirring in all fields of literary activity in the Dominion and the public more interested in native writers than ever before, the outlook for literature is promising. "New Zealand Authors' Week", coming at the right time, has been both educative and stimulating.

Western Canadians Get Insurance Cut On Churchill Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON BAY JUNCTION, Sask.—Progress has been made by western Canadian farmers in their fight to develop the route through Churchill and Hudson Bay as a main channel for carrying western grain overseas, when the boat insurance rate was reduced and the length of the season for minimum insurance rates was extended eight days.

The insurance in 1935 on a 5000-ton vessel valued at $250,000 would be $4685, in 1936 for the same vessel the cost would be $3125, a reduction of $1560.

Another factor which has hindered the development of the Churchill route since its inception has been the desire of the grain trade and transport companies, with huge investments in elevators and equipment for handling grain by way of the lakes, to discourage use of the northern route.

Western governments are trying to induce importers to use the Hudson Bay route for shipping goods into the country, so boats coming to Churchill for grain do not arrive in ballast.

Canadian Inquiry To Find Markets For Farm Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Plans for establishing a national marketing policy for Canadian agricultural products were announced here by J. G. Gardiner, former Premier of Saskatchewan and now federal Minister of Agriculture.

About $300,000 will be spent by the Federal Government investigating the possibility of selling more agricultural products. The markets of Great Britain will continue to be the chief concern of the Dominion Government.

The Government, Mr. Gardiner said, wants to know why agricultural products of certain countries dominate the British market, and what Canadian producers should do to obtain a share of that trade.

Money will be spent on advertising Canadian products and searching for new markets throughout the world to assist Canadian farmers, ranchers and fruit growers, he said.

Bird Sanctuaries Planned by Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Establishment of a bird sanctuary at Senneville and Ste. Anne's, Que., covering more than 1400 acres of well-wooded land will be undertaken. This makes the sixth sanctuary which has been sponsored by the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds since its inception in 1917.

In addition to the woods, value of the property as a bird sanctuary is enhanced by its having two small ponds and frontage on the Lake of Two Mountains. In this area some years ago the late Isaac Gammell identified over 150 bird species.

Steps are being taken for the appointment of wardens, including the local Boy Scouts, who will assist in the maintaining of the sanctuary.

Japan Silent on Smuggling Under Questions by Briton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The Anglo-Japanese cross-purposes and differences of viewpoint which represent such an important element in the Far Eastern diplomatic set-up were brought into clearer relief, rather than smoothed over, as a result of the recent visit here of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British Treasury expert who has been one of the main architects of the Chinese currency reform.

Sir Frederick first visited Japan in September, 1935, and has spent the intervening time in China. During his recent visit he conferred with a number of high Japanese officials and bankers, including the new Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Eiichi Baba, and the chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Department, Maj. Gen. Yensuke Isogai.

They Changed Subject

Apart from mutual conventional assurances that Anglo-Japanese co-operation in China and elsewhere would be desirable, very little of a positive nature seems to have emerged from these talks.

When Sir Frederick raised the question of wholesale smuggling—mainly of Japanese goods—into North China, Mr. Arita and Dr. Baba changed the subject as quickly as possible without committing themselves on the point of checking this illicit trade.

When Sir Frederick suggested to General Isogai that Japan would profit by joining in some scheme of international financial aid to China that officer, who has only recently returned here from his post as Japanese military attaché in Shanghai, responded with observations on "complex conditions in China" which made direct aid to the Nanking Government inexpedient, from the Japanese standpoint.

Exchange of Goods

A rather vague intimation from Dr. Baba that Japan, although not in a position to extend money loans, might grant goods credits to China in the form of railway equipment and rolling-stock for new lines, seems to have been the sole concrete proposal which the Japanese spokesmen advanced to Sir Frederick. It remains to be seen whether anything will come of this suggestion. There would seem to be little prospect of any such development until and unless the war clouds which have been hovering over South China are dispelled.

The Monitor correspondent was present at an interview which Sir Frederick Leith-Ross granted to the Japanese press, where the contrasted viewpoints of Japan and Great Britain were set forth somewhat more bluntly, perhaps, than in the official conferences.

One Japanese journalist asked why Sir Frederick stressed Anglo-Japanese co-operation only in China, whereas it was equally desirable in the British colonies and dominions, where Japan was denied equal access to markets.

Would Limit Competition

Sir Frederick replied that restrictions on Japanese goods were not peculiar to the British Empire and that the best means to overcome these restrictions would be for Japan to evince some disposition to limit cut-throat competition. He attributed to this cause the breakdown of the textile conference between British and Japanese manufacturers in 1934, and added:

"Co-operation is difficult if the other party prefers unrestricted competition."

Asked whether he recognized Japan's "special position" in the Far East, Sir Frederick retorted:

"Japan is the main Far Eastern power. And power should carry with it responsibility."

Criticism of Attitude

Another Japanese newspaperman suggested that Sir Frederick talked like a representative of the Nanking Government, to which the British Treasury expert replied that he was a representative neither of Nanking, nor of Canton, "nor even of Yin Ju-keng's regime," the latter being, of course, the Japanese puppet state in East Hopei, which has helped to open a leak in the dyke of the Chinese customs.

Sir Frederick further emphasized China's need of railways, characterized Communism as a reflection of distress in the country districts and suggested that the best means of combating Communism was to improve the welfare of the agricultural producer. He also contended that even a moderate increase in rural well-being would lead to a large increase in the demand for consumption of goods which Japan is in the best position to supply.

Losing Fight

Sir Frederick is apparently going back to London with a conviction that Great Britain and the other Western powers are fighting a sort of rear-guard action in China which may delay but can scarcely stop the process of Japanese expansion.

His two visits to Tokyo have doubtless helped to impress on the more moderate Japanese civilian statsemen and financiers a sense of Great Britain's concern at any prospect of a crumbling of the Chinese political and economic structure before the onset of the Japanese military. But such recent developments as the large increase in the Japanese North China garrison and the continuance of wholesale smuggling, despite loud outcries from the British traders and bondholders whose interests are affected do not indicate that the moderate forces in Japan are strong enough, in the long run, to balk the more ambitious designs of the army.

Old-Time Diplomat

There is no imminent prospect that the prediction of a Japenese retired naval officer who recently published a book describing an imaginery war between Japan and Great Britain will be realized. Japan has sent to London a veteran and conciliatory diplomat, Shigeru Yoshida, as new ambassador. Outward good appearances between the two countries may be preserved for some time.

But changing circumstances, especially the remarkable growth of Japan's industrial competitive power and the exalted sense of a national "mission" in China and East Asia generally, which is often found in Japanese military and naval officers, have entirely changed the Far Eastern atmosphere of prewar years, when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance seemed mutually profitable.

If Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's mission has accomplished nothing else, it has certainly revealed that Anglo-Japanese cross-purposes and differences of viewpoint are both numerous and stubborn.

Wholesale Smuggling Problem in Southern As in Northern China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While the world has been hearing a great deal of the tremendously large-scale smuggling in North China, districts south of Shanghai have likewise been suffering heavily from smugglers' activities.

During the first five months of this year, southern Fukien province was so hard hit by this type of enterprise that Amoy customs receipts showed a decrease of more than 5,000,000 Chinese dollars.

Most of the contraband, according to an investigation made from Foochow, arrived from Japanese Formosa, an island where China has no authority or jurisdiction and where the Japanese policy seems to be to let the smugglers make holiday.

Smugglers Use Launches

The investigation indicates that there are two general groups of the smugglers. One is composed of men who hire steam launches and junks to carry sugar, rayon, piece goods, cigarettes and similar commodities across from Formosa to the coastal villages of southern Fukien. The other group attends to the transportation of these articles, once landed, to interior points in the province.

More than 200 launches and junks loaded with cargo have been seized by the Chinese Maritime Customs, and smuggling continues to be highly profitable despite such seizures—which of course can be made with armed force in Fukien as they cannot off the northern "demilitarized zone" where Japan has used the pretext of a disarmed truce to hamstring regular customs preventive activities.

"Passengers" Hired

However, the seizures have at least caused the smugglers to devise one additional method of bringing goods in, which is to hire "passengers" to travel free between Formosa and Amoy. Every ship now arriving in Amoy from the island is packed with 200 to 300 of these pseudo-passengers, each carrying at least 200 Chinese dollars' worth of contraband under the pretext that the goods are personal property and thus exempt from duty. That means that each vessel takes about $80,000 worth of smuggled goods.

Many profit by this, for the steamship companies have more business and idle persons enjoy free rides at a fee. But the Chinese Maritime Customs loses.

Icelandic Book Collection Given Manitoba University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The University of Manitoba has been presented with a valuable collection of Icelandic books by Arnljotur Bjornsson Olson, who came to Canada from Iceland in September, 1888.

There are 2500 volumes in the collection, gathered over a long period of time. The gift, according to S. E. Smith, president of the university, will enable the institution to have an Icelandic collection unequaled in any Canadian university.

Winnipeg has the largest Icelandic population of any city in the world, except Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland. With this in mind, the donor has hopes that in the near future it will be possible to establish a chair in Icelandic or Old Norse at the University of Manitoba. With the large Icelandic population here, he feels that Winnipeg is the most logical place on the continent for the establishment of such a chair.

General Classified

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ANTIQUES WANTED

WANTED—Hobnail, lion, bull's eye, diamond point; Currier & Ives, winter, western, locomotive, hunting; dolls, miniature pieces; furniture, Victorian; western books; quote prices. Alice Best Rogers, Lobby Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

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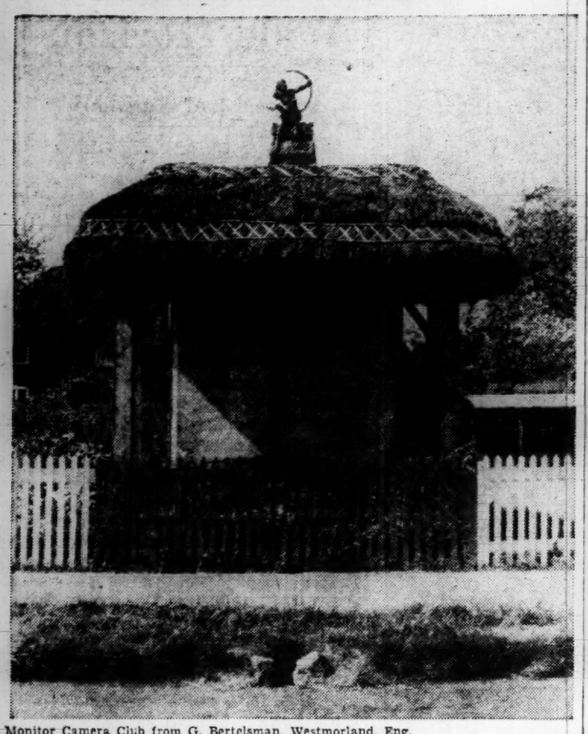
THE intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.—HARE.

Daily Features

THE smaller the caliber of the mind, the greater the bore of a perpetually open mouth.—HOLMES.

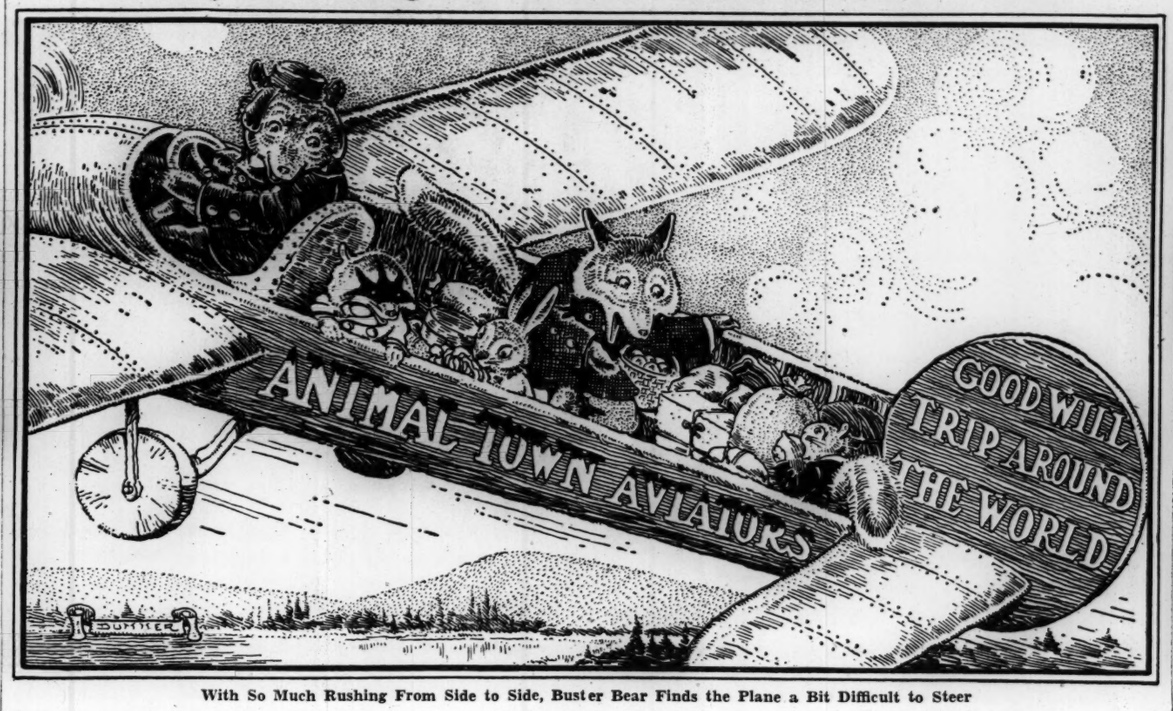
Recorder of Centuries



Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Westmorland, Eng.

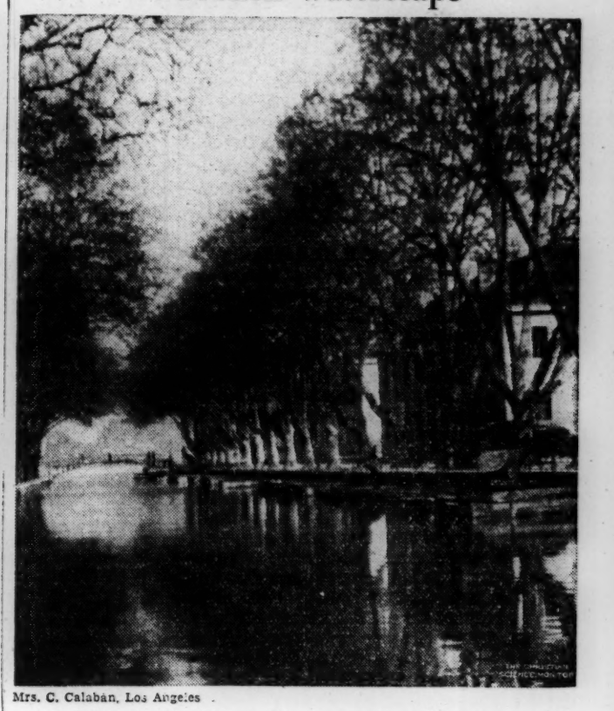
An Open History Book Greets the Visitor to Bertley, Hants, Eng. It Records Events of Local Interest Since 1066

O, They Sail Through the Air With *Almost* the Greatest of Ease



With So Much Rushing From Side to Side, Buster Bear Finds the Plane a Bit Difficult to Steer

A French Waterscape



Mrs. C. Calaban, Los Angeles

Delicately Etched Trees Line the Picturesque Waterway in Annecy, France

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Notice of Change

Question: Our bylaws provide that "bylaws may be changed . . . provided the proposed change or changes have been presented at a previous meeting."

(a) Does this mean that the exact wording of the amendments must be presented at a previous meeting?

(b) At our January meeting a question came up regarding the desirability of an additional qualification for membership. There was much discussion but no vote. The board brought the same question up at the March meeting; whereupon a motion was carried that a provision be added to the bylaws regarding the elegibility of applicants. Should this have been ruled out of order, since there was no mention made at the January meeting about putting the provision in the bylaws?

(c) If so, what is the next procedure?

Answer: (a) If the bylaws required only notice, the purport of the amendment would be sufficient; but the wording given above requires that the amendment be submitted, which would mean the exact wording.

(b) Since there was no official notice given that the change would be voted on at the next meeting, and the exact wording of the change was not submitted, the motion was out of order.

(c) The amendment should be submitted again with proper notice.

Daily Anecdote

Wrong Answer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A PARTY of American tourists in Crimea clamored to see the great Tolstoy. The novelist, convalescing at the time, granted them permission on the condition that they would file by beneath his balcony in silence. One of them with more bravado and less consideration than the others stopped before the aged man and shouted, "Leo Tolstoy! Leo Tolstoy! All your noble writings have had a profound influence on my life but the one which taught me the most was—was—"

Here, memory left the young lady stranded. She couldn't remember the title of the most important book in her life.

Tolstoy leaned over the balcony railing and whispered with a smile, "The Dead Souls"?

"Yes," cried the lady, relieved and flattered at his having noticed and addressed her.

"Yes?" retorted the sage. "That book was written by Gogol, not by me."

The party filed on in silence.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Did you?" and "Have you?" (I. H. S.)—The correspondent writes:

People in America invariably say, "Did you read Wells's latest book?" or "Did you see Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan'?" In fact, the use of "did" is everywhere much more common than it should be. I believe Webster's quite approves of this appalling usage. . . .

At the outset we would suggest to the correspondent that he change the adverb in his first sentence to "frequently"—"invariably" is worthy of more accurate use. Furthermore, the publishers of Webster's might well wish him to document his last remark; for we know of no authority—not even a second-rate one—that recognizes the past tense and the present perfect tense as always interchangeable, regardless of the context.

It will be recalled that the present perfect tense ("Have you read . . . ?" or "Have you seen . . . ?") brings the action up to the present moment. It is not necessary, therefore, to specify adverbially a time or a place in connection with the present perfect tense, since it is already there by implication. With the past tense, however, the action is indefinitely in past time—not reaching into the present—and a statement of a time or a place is required to give proper effect to the tense. For example, we may say: "I have seen Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan'" (present perfect), but, "I saw Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan' *yesterday*—or *while I was in Chicago*" (past tense).

This fundamental applies to questions also; for example: "Have you seen Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan'?" (present perfect), and, "Did you see Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan' *yesterday*—or *while you were in Chicago?*" (past tense).

This may be the right place to repeat what Curme ("Syntax") has to say about the past tense:

> It is used to represent an act as done . . . in time wholly past at the present moment, although it may have been performed only a few seconds before; but if this tense is employed, the time of the act must be stated accurately or indicated clearly by the context, so that the idea of indefiniteness or generality is entirely excluded.

We agree that there is far too much carelessness in the casual substitution of "Did you . . . ?" constructions for "Have you . . . ?"—that is, the use of the past tense without time modifiers. And we trust that the overemphasis provided by the correspondent will not be without its desired effect.

Odds and Ends

Black Blossoms

There are no plants that have black blossoms. Certain varieties of pansies are the nearest thing to black.

Banned

Advertising signs along the highway which can be confused with traffic signs are banned in Belgium.

Accomplished

Chameleons and flat fish can move either eye independently.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Music Appreciation

A WOMAN who had an extraordinary musical training and who had formerly taught music in the public schools, found that it was necessary to add a little to her income in her own home. At first she thought of giving music lessons, but she discovered that most of the children in the neighborhood who could afford to take music lessons were already signed up. She would have to do something different if she were to realize cash from her musical training. It occurred to her that there were many adults who would like lessons in music appreciation, particularly in order to enjoy radio programs of fine music. She studied the advance announcements of radio programs carefully, and then planned her course to coincide with particular music radio broadcasts. She charged twenty-five cents a person for each meeting of her "music appreciation group"; and soon she had a sizable group eager to profit by her explanations of musical technique and her talks on the lives of composers.—K. Y. S., Madison, Wis.

For the Scrapbook

Earth

Earth at last a warless world, a
single race, a single tongue,
I have seen her far away—for is not
Earth as yet, so young?
—*Tennyson*

Stooping to Conquer

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.—*Landor.*

Poetry

Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds.—*Shelley.*

Today

One today is worth two tomorrows.—*Franklin.*

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No Sooner Up Than They Get Hungry

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—3

ALOFT at last, our Animal Town aviators went speeding through the sunlight, watching, star-eyed the ever-changing landscape, so far below.

At first animals rushed from side to side, as some point of special interest came into view. But Buster called out, "You fellows will have to stop that! You may tip over this plane; and it makes it all the harder to steer!"

On one of the lakes, they saw a large bird with black head and bill, a white collar, and a body spotted with black and white. The bird sent up a weird, cackling call. The animals shouted out, "Say, you bird, are you laughing at our plane? We'll just come down and catch you. This plane can fly faster than you can."

The animals came close to the strange bird. But when they were almost upon him, the bird dived into the water. They circled around waiting for him to come to the surface. As they were waiting, Racky Coon said, "Hm-m, maybe he went down too deep, or maybe he was a fish, or . . ."

But just then sharp-eyed Reddy Fox looked out and saw the strange bird come to the surface, with a great splatter. The bird stood almost straight up in the water, flapped his wings, and repeated his weird laugh. The animals looked where Reddy pointed. Buster said: "Say! That bird is too much for us. Even if we can go faster in the air, he can beat us in the diving line; and as this plane is no submarine, we'll just have to wave him 'good-by' and be on our way. By the way, I have just thought who this bird is. He is the Great Northern Diver, or Loon, the greatest diver in the world! He will come up with just the tip of his bill out of the water, take a breath, and dive again without being seen."

So the plane was headed up over the trees surrounding the lake, and on to the west. By some of the ponds over which it flew the animals saw deer coming down to drink. These beautiful creatures looked up with wonder in their eyes. How strange it was to see animals that should be on the ground, sailing over their heads, seemingly riding on the back of some strange bird!

As they became hungry, each animal looked into some box or bag and drew out what he wanted to eat. Reddy Squirrel discovered a bag of nuts; and there he stayed having the time of his life until Reddy Fox, the leader of the animal aviators, caught him. "Say, you squirrel, you can't eat up all your food so soon. We may not always be able to find food wherever we stop."

"Oh," answered Reddy Squirrel, "I do not wish to stop eating nuts; at least, nut now—I mean not now."

"Well," said Reddy Fox, "I'm boss of this expedition. So you just go easy with those 'nots' and 'nuts.' And you, too, Bunny Rabbit," whom he discovered with a small cabbage, making its green leaves disappear rapidly, crinkling his nose in great enjoyment. "My goodness," added Reddy Fox, "you animals should give your stomachs a rest. You think more about eating than about the wonderful scenery we are passing over. How about you, Racky Coon, what are you doing?"

"I'm not doing anything. Honest, Reddy, I'm not," replied Racky. "But I can't help thinking how good an ear of corn would taste."

"You animals are doing so much talking about eating, you have me thinking about it, too," said Reddy.

"Me, too," announced Buster Bear.

"Guess we'll be landing before long and 'boil kettle,' as the woodsmen of the North say. I'll be on the lookout for a place where we can land."

Boylston Dummer

In Lighter Vein

Campaign Hint

Senator Foolzem was finishing his speech before the Coon Lake Women's Club.

"This year," the Senator shouted, "I have decided to appeal only to the most intelligent and most beautiful of my constituents for support. That is why I am asking the ladies of Coon Lake to give me their pledge of support."

He got them — 100 per cent. — *Whitewright Sun.*

Sales Resistance

Business Man: "Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station."

Salesman: "Good-by, sir."

Business Man: "Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman: "No. I sell memory training courses."—*Montreal Star.*

The Very Best

"Have you any good pork?"

"Good pork? I've got some pork that will make better chicken salad than any tuna fish you can buy."

Speaking of Cooks

"Is Marie a very good cook?"

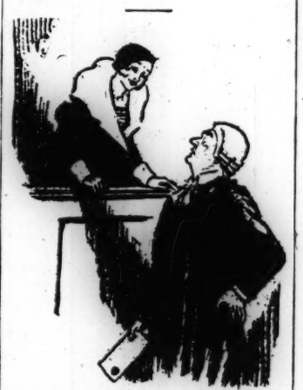
"Say, if she were turned loose in the kitchen she'd have to have a range-finder to locate the stove!"

Turn About

He stood regarding the badly damaged motorcar. "Oh, well," he said. "Turn about is fair play."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the other man who had stopped to look on.

"Why," exclaimed the motorcar's owner, "it broke me first."—*Gloucester (Eng.) Journal.*



Tit-Bits

Counsel: "Are you appealing?"
Plaintiff: "Well—I've been told so!"

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Former Prophets

TWICE in the course of the seventh chapter of his book, the prophet Zechariah refers specifically to "the former prophets," suggesting that they wrote during a period "when Jerusalem was inhabited and in prosperity" (verse 7), and adding that the people had refused to listen to them just as they had turned a deaf ear to the precepts of the book of the Law (verse 12).

Among the Hebrews this phrase "the former prophets" was applied to certain books which the modern reader does not generally think of as being prophetic in character, namely, Joshua, Judges, First and Second Samuel, and First and Second Kings. Such books, however, may be said to owe their connection with prophecy to the fact that they are historical books written in the spirit of the prophets, or under the influence of prophetic ideals. "The Former Prophets" are to be distinguished from "the Latter Prophets"—those men who left books of prophecy bearing their names—such as Zechariah himself.

What They Say

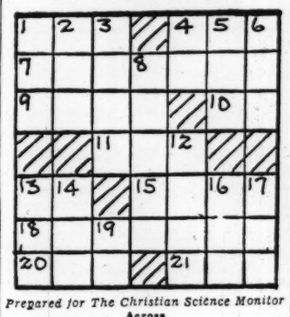
Tyranny

"I am opposed to tyranny by the employers; I am opposed to tyranny by labor; I am opposed to tyranny by government. I am impartial on the question of who is the tyrant."—*Lyman Bryson.*

The Masses

"The multitude always have been, and probably will continue to be, the boastful and often unappreciative beneficiaries of the men and women of genius."—*Gen. John F. O'Ryan.*

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Procured.
4. Abyss.
7. Aperture.
9. Competent.
10. Printer's measure.
11. Bird.
13. In a higher place.
15. Preposition.
18. Geologic formation.
20. Self.
21. Cutting instrument.

Down

1. Marsh-crocodile.
2. Sphere.
3. Piece of baked clay.
4. Jumbled type.
5. Freeze.
6. Number.
8. Thigh-bone.
12. Tree of Java.
13. Indian.
14. Wooden pin.
16. South American tribe.
17. Modern.
19. International language.

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A CHICAGO reader experienced some perplexity with one of Saturday's more difficult crypts and requests further instruction. From time to time, therefore, general hints on the solving of this type of puzzle will be given. Here are a few: 1—Look for 3-letter combinations that may suggest such commonly occurring words as THE, AND, and BUT. 2—Look for 2-letter combinations that may suggest possible prefixes, such as IN, RE, DE, and UN. 3—Look for the lone letter which will prove to be A, I, or O in practically every case. 4—Look for "S" and "D" as possible last letters of a word, especially when the coded last letter is repeated several times. 5—Look for letter combinations at the end of a word that may suggest common suffixes, such as ED, ES, ION, ING, TS, and ST. 6—Look for 2-letter words that might afford a basis for comparing such combinations as TO-AT, IN-NO, NO-ON, TO-OF, OR-SO, etc.; and then determine, if possible, whether the vowel is represented by the first or second coded letter. With these general rules, try timing yourself on the following request from the Chicago reader:

AB CDAEF, GHIJFI, KLE MLFE J

HDEEHI DAFENLOEDBA BAOI

DA J PCDHI.

2. Letter Changing

EXPERTS from Lynn and Quincy, Mass., and Greenlawn, L. I., among others, take exception to CAMP to TENT in 6 moves, and suggest such 5-move changes as Camp, Carp, Cart, Cant, Cent, Tent, and Camp, Came, Cane, Cant, Cent, Tent. Furthermore, the Long Island reader suggests that BRIDE and GROOM seem a long way apart. It can be done in 13 moves—but, "any fewer?"

3. Letter Juggling

A BOSTON puzzler suggests trying to form a single 10-letter word from the 10 letters appearing in the following words. Can you do it?

ROAST MULES

4. A Bit of Addition

THE same reader submits a tricky mathematical problem. Arrange and add the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, he says, to make a total of 23.

5. Rebus

AND from Beaumont, Texas, we have the following representing a 7-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

O y

Oh, we hope you would not be
A child of this variety.

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

Life

LIFE is a splendid gift. There is nothing small in it. For the greatest things grow by God's law out of the smallest. To live your life you must discipline it. You must make your thought, your words, your acts, all work to the same end; and that end not self, but God.—*Florence Nightingale.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Silent Partner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. M—— had a rare gift of speech and could make stirring talks which influenced people to better living. But her home duties as housekeeper and mother to four little children were so heavy that little time was left for adequate preparation for her talks. The household budget could stand no extras such as domestic help.

One day a woman came to her and said, "You do so much for our church people and for others with your earnest work, and I know you don't have enough time to prepare your programs—so I have an idea. I can't make any kind of speech—I haven't the education nor the ability—but I'm a grand darner and patcher. You let me do your family darning, and you use the extra time for your speeches."

For several years this arrangement continued, one making the delightful, uplifting talks and the other helping make these talks possible by the darning and other mending.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Stick and Balloon

HAVE you ever tried to get a balloon into a tall wastepaper basket, or a bucket, by using nothing but a walking stick? It sounds quite simple, until you come to do it.

You may not touch the balloon with your hands or feet, but you may hit it, bounce it, poke it or lift it with the stick—whichever you find least impossible. Any method is bound to cause amusement for the onlookers. But it can be done!

Again, if you have ever tried to throw ping-pong balls into a shiny pudding basin a few feet away, so that they stay there, you will know that this, too, is not as easy as it sounds. The members of your party will find it good fun to try, and still better fun to watch.—Mary E. T., Harrogate, Yorks, Eng.

Brevities

Boston Herald: Someone defines a genius as a person whose mind doesn't go blank when he's asked to write something in an autograph book. We dunno. You should see some of the stuff alleged geniuses write there.

Humorist: A millionaire says he attributes his success to carrying on while others slept. We know a man who does that, but he's not a success—not even as an after-dinner speaker.

Milwaukee Journal: Young King Peter of Jugoslavia passes his college entrance exams "with great distinction." We are also giving the examiners an A in discretion.

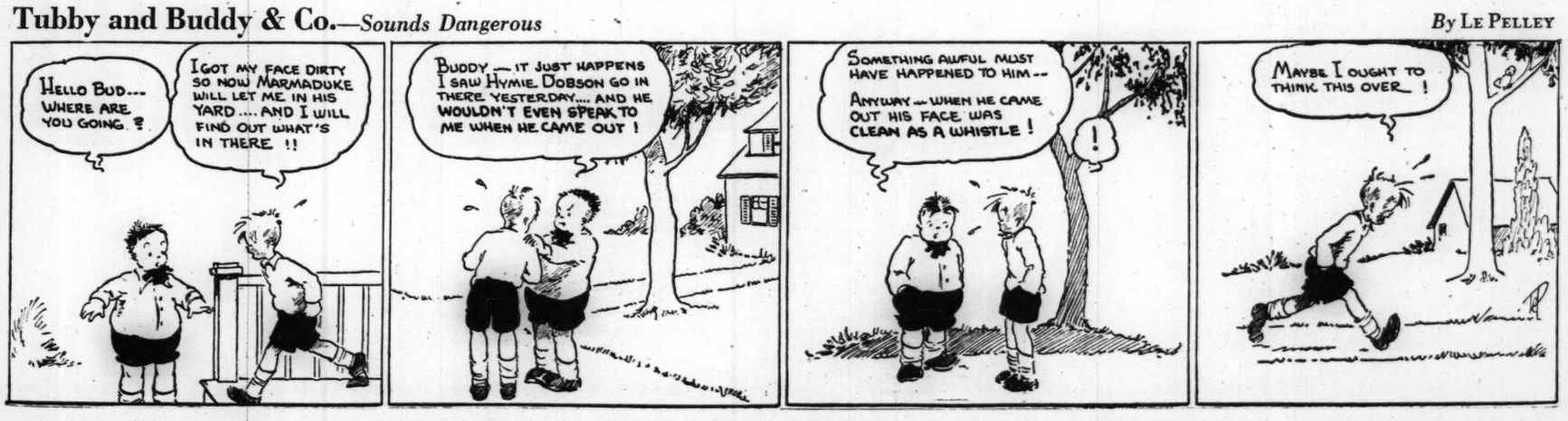
New Yorker: Herbert Hoover has become a life member of the Explorers Club. They say he loves to recall the happy old days when he was chased by an elephant.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: If Colonel Lindbergh really wants to be left alone in England, let him announce that he is over there to collect the war debts.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: As to naval tonnage, Japan wants her own weigh.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sounds Dangerous*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO BUD... WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
I GOT MY FACE DIRTY SO NOW MARMADUKE WILL LET ME IN HIS YARD.... AND I WILL FIND OUT WHAT'S IN THERE!!
BUDDY — IT JUST HAPPENS I SAW HYMIE DOBSON GO IN THERE YESTERDAY.... AND HE WOULDN'T EVEN SPEAK TO ME WHEN HE CAME OUT!
SOMETHING AWFUL MUST HAVE HAPPENED TO HIM--
ANYWAY — WHEN HE CAME OUT HIS FACE WAS CLEAN AS A WHISTLE!
!
MAYBE I OUGHT TO THINK THIS OVER!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Cementing Security

TROOPS assembling at the edges of demilitarized zones along the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. . . . Columns on the march . . . Flags over Gallipoli . . . Guns again on guard over the Straits.

It sounds like a war in the making. It sounds like hate and suspicion, bitterness and fear. But the soldiers are marching peaceward. The flags celebrate a common victory of nations over mankind's common foes—intransigence and impatience. The spirit that pervaded the conference at Montreux, Switzerland, and resulted in agreement to allow Turkey to rearm these strategic passages, can keep the guns symbolic.

In a diplomatic sense, the outcome of the Montreux conference is a triumph for Turkey. In a wider sense it is a triumph for every country which prefers law to war.

For it has served world law in a number of ways. The Montreux agreement has treated the League of Nations with even greater respect than the Lausanne Treaty did. It assures League members freedom of the Straits in the event of their taking action against an aggressor. It invalidates secret treaties, specifically applying Article XVIII of the Covenant. In providing that a two-thirds vote of the League Council—instead of a unanimous vote—can require Turkey to open the Straits if she has closed them in fear of war—as she may do under the agreement—it takes a step toward League reform which should make decisions in the Council more wieldy.

Even more significant, however, is Montreux's proof that nations can win adjustments of their conflicting claims and readjustments of Versailles provisions without recourse to the methods of *fait accompli*. Turkey has been persistent, but patient. Her determination to obtain justice without violating agreements which, though not entirely just, nevertheless were safeguards against war and further injustices, has yielded a harvest of good will.

The other nations likewise deserve congratulations for the success of the conference. The adjustments in Turkey's favor were possible because of the general foresight exhibited; a foresight which, if cultivated earlier, might have saved the League of Nations some major embarrassments; a foresight which should be assiduously cultivated in the future and readily applied toward the equitable solution of those maladjustments which have made the Treaty of Versailles little more than an armed truce.

Montreux exemplifies positive peacemaking through adjustments, as was envisaged in Article XIX of the Covenant, and without which the coercive measures defined in Article XVI must fail for lack of moral conviction of their righteousness. Sanctions are only half of the collective system's machine. It is the other half, the better half, that has been operating at Montreux.

Arms—For Patrie or Profit?

NATIONALIZATION of France's armaments industry, voted by the Chamber of Deputies with the largest majority Premier Blum has received for any of his measures, must have an especial appeal for the logical French mind. For among many illogicalities suffered in time of war, few strike home with the force of a repatriated shell.

As the armaments industry is now generally operated, guns and ammunition may be sold too nearly as ordinary commodities are—to all comers. And one country's ammunition exports sometimes are returned via the quickest road a bullet knows, while the exporter's own soldiers become, as one writer has put it, the "ultimate consumers."

If a soldier had time or the right to think on such things he might wonder at a system which, supposedly dedicated to national defense as his human life is dedicated to it, yet equips potential enemies with the means of his country's and his personal destruction. He would say it didn't make sense. But would he know how it makes profits!

It can be argued that nationalization sacrifices the efficiency which big profits inspires. (Efficiency of the soldiery is guaranteed by firing squads.)

It can be argued that no country can afford to maintain as a national industry in peacetime an arms industry big enough to supply wartime needs, especially as against countries with prospering private arms works.

These arguments no doubt will be presented with increasing pressure as the French Government's pressure for genuine nationalization of its armaments industry increases. Against such points the student of history may place his knowledge of the complaints of World War leaders about the inefficiency and slowness of private industry to supply munitions, and of the gouging of governments by profiteers whose patriotism could be touched best—if not only—through the pocketbook.

And he will wish the French success. Nationalization is a drastic remedy for a drastic ill. Other countries may be content to move more slowly, through phases of increased control, improved licensing systems and some form of government partnership which should value money at any rate no higher than soldiers' lives and limbs. But all peoples sincerely interested in security will be glad the French are willing to tackle a problem every nation would like to see solved.

Wanted: A Competent Crew

AS THE United States Maritime Commission goes, so goes the American merchant marine. Responsibilities entrusted to this group under the Ship Subsidy Act of 1936 emphasize why the successful administration of the new subvention program depends upon the qualifications of the five men President Roosevelt selects to carry out the complex provisions of the act.

The steady-steering Nautical Gazette does not understate the importance of these impending appointments when it asserts that the destiny of American shipping lies in their hands. The Gazette shaves the buoy without a qualm in editorializing on the qualifications essential in the crew the President eventually signs on:

> The commission should not be made up of incompetent job-seeking politicians or failures in the shipping industry. Instead the members of the commission should be men who have a worldwide outlook and thorough understanding of international shipping and trade route conditions. . . . And if they are to serve the best interests of this country they must be men who are honest in their convictions on how to administer properly their broad powers, open-minded to the views of shipping men, and impartial in their decisions. If the men appointed lack these qualifications the act will fail in its objective.

Those who have studied the Administration's new shipping legislation realize that all will not be clear sailing. Determining what is a fair differential between American and foreign construction costs, for example, is just one of the knotty problems the new commission will have to untangle. The new subsidy bill doesn't designate what foreign standard shall be used in establishing a basis for domestic building loans.

Suppose it costs two thirds less to build a ship in Japan than in an American shipyard and one fourth less in a British yard. Which standard will be employed by the commission in working out loans? The question is even more confusing when applied to operating loans, because it seems like an almost impossible task to draw up an accurate comparison of operating costs between American and foreign services.

International conferences and agreements may be the only solution. But even that alternative is certain to encounter heavy weather in trying to buck the tides of economic nationalism which beset world shipping today.

The positions opened up by the formation of a maritime commission call for individual perspective. A merchant marine does not exist for itself alone, as recipients of federal aid have too often believed in the past. Shipping is a service designed to expedite the exchange of goods with other countries.

American subsidies are intended to offset the advantages of cheaper building and operating costs enjoyed by foreign competitors. Subsidies which exceed that difference will only antagonize overseas nations. They invite reprisals that eventually stagnate trade.

A policy which couples international trade agreements with *fairly administered* shipping subsidies may improve trade. The present Administration is embarked on this course. But the channel between the rocks of cutthroat competition and the shoals of high subsidies is very narrow. That is why so much depends upon the personnel that is chosen to administer the new shipping program.

Poets and Peace

PRIME MINISTER STANLEY BALDWIN told a conference of British university men recently that one of the world's needs today is poets to sing of world unity and peace. Poets appear to be awake to this need; for instance, Archibald MacLeish, one of America's most powerful voices:

> The brotherhood is not by the blood certainly:
> But neither are men brothers by speech—by saying so: . . .
> Brotherhood! No word said can make you brothers! . . .
> Brotherhood here in the strange world is the rich and
> Rarest giving of life and the most valued:
> Not to be had for a word or a week's wishing.

And again a young poet, Gilbert Maxwell by name, has written a sonnet sequence, "I Speak for the Young," in which he renounces war in the name of his generation with these words:

> We are the young, we were not there at all,
> But we have met with men who saw and heard,
> And we are not deceived—You have our word.

Robert Nathan, writing of Ethiopia, ends a powerful poem of protest with a couplet that should please Mr. Baldwin:

> Awake you poets! Drowsy-headed throng—
> If freedom dies, you will not sleep for long!

So the list might be continued. And if Prime Minister Baldwin still thinks the poets of today are not meeting the need of the hour he might try one of the old ones. Almost one hundred years ago the poet Tennyson had a vision:

> Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and
> there rained a ghastly dew
> From the nations' airy navies grappling in the
> central blue;

This, we must regretfully admit, men seem too ready to fulfill. But Tennyson saw even deeper into the future:

> Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and
> the battle flags were furled
> In the Parliament of man, the Federation of
> the world.

This we may hope will come swiftly true. Mr. Baldwin is right. There is a need for even more singers of world unity and peace—and more heeders!

The First of the U. S. A.

Book News of the Day

RICHARD FRANCIS UPTON, under a fellowship from Dartmouth College, has made a careful study of the social and political development of New Hampshire during the years of the American Revolution. This study, expressed in a literary form considerably better than that usually observed in recording scholastic research, is embodied in a volume called REVOLUTIONARY NEW HAMPSHIRE (Hanover, N. H.: Dartmouth College Publications. $3).

The book has a twofold interest: one for all citizens and natives of New Hampshire and one for students of American social history who can derive from this scrutiny of one of the thirteen colonies during the last thirty years of the eighteenth century much information about the way people throughout America thought and acted at that time.

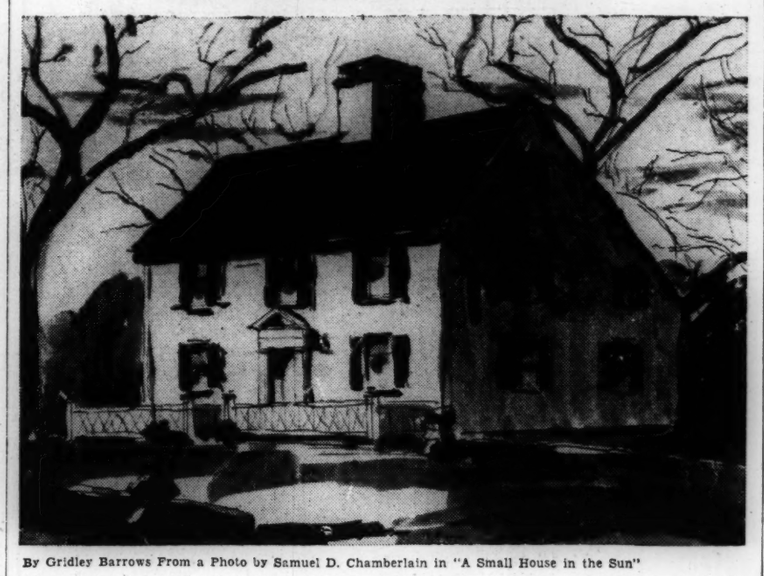
New Hampshire was the first of the colonies to become a state. In her charting of untried seas, her transformation from a royal province into an American commonwealth, the method employed was largely one of trial and error. After the downfall of royal authority, government by a provincial congress was so far from being satisfactory that New Hampshire leaders in the summer and fall of 1775 kept asking the Continental Congress to advise them as to some better arrangement. Finally Congress recommended that New Hampshire call a meeting of representatives and, "if they think it necessary, establish such a form of government as in their judgment shall best produce the happiness of the people, and most effectually secure peace and good order in the province, during the continuance of the present dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies."

This emergency measure, intended to last for the duration of the war, set up an enduring state. In January, 1776, the provincial congress adopted a rudimentary constitution and set up the machinery for government by a bicameral legislature and a council. Almost immediately revisions began to be made, the radicalism of the first years of the Revolution giving way to conservatism. An important part of Mr. Upton's study has been to trace the two influences that worked on the evolution of state governments—one, the retaining of British political institutions inherited from the old colonial laws; the other, the reaction against features of those laws that had been a hardship to the people.

Mr. Upton has combined a recital of facts with a thoughtful and well-informed attempt at interpretation of the significance of political, economic and social changes that took place in New Hampshire during the Revolutionary period.

The history of New Hampshire involves a tangled story of conflicting land grants, proprietors' rights, squatter sovereignty and sectional jealousies. Through this morass Mr. Upton has succeeded in finding solid steppingstones for his readers. In spite of its thorough documentation, the book is easy and agreeable in its style. W. K. R.

Our Historical Records



By Gridley Barrows From a Photo by Samuel D. Chamberlain in "A Small House in the Sun"

A Connecticut Salt Box

IN OUR quiet village noted in the Blue Book as "rolling farming country," our history is recorded not on monumental shafts, but rather in its cellar holes, its country gardens, and its gray stone walls. Easier to read than those in dusty volumes, they are no less authentic and convincing. A pleasant, fragrant record, telling of hearth fires, love of beauty, and thrifty pursuance of peaceful industry. A history that boasts not of battlefield but of conquest of New England soil. A document spread out over the hills and valleys that anyone may read.

The cellar holes, marked usually by clumps of purple lilac, are often found in the most surprising places—on an abandoned road, on a hillside overlooking the valley, snuggled in a sunny nook for protection against the north wind. Sometimes the old chimney still standing as it has stood for 200 years or more. Holding its sacred trust. Marking the spot where life laughed and song mounted.

For the great foundation stones remain, some of them so large that we wonder how by man's strength they could have been so squarely placed that they have resisted time. Evidence they give that our forefathers built not for themselves alone but for the generations to follow. The stones they moved and placed were to them permanent evidence of new beginnings in a new land. And the pride of the house was not in its porch or its shutters. Rather was it in the huge stone chimney where the loaves of bread would bake in its Dutch oven, where the hams would be smoked in its deep recesses, and from whose mighty fireplace the flames would leap to defy the hurtling blasts of the coldest winter.

* * *

Pride in chimney and for what it represented sometimes led them to insert a mantel stone, such as one I saw recently. It read: "Peleg Matherson 1762." An achievement, the chimney. Every stone and brick, a tribute to a man and woman united not as an experiment, not as an adventure, but for an all-time partnership. A union that should bear fruit. More Pelegs. More Susannahs.

One of our cellar holes is unique in that it announces our only experiment in manufacturing. A long deep hole it is, with foundation of fine cut stone and at one end a large wooden wheel over which the water, when the stream is high, still flows with a reminiscent murmur. It is all that remains to tell of a factory which during the Civil War made not bullets or guns, but hoop skirts for the ladies. A peaceful industry in the midst of confusion, typical of our friendly hills. Perhaps, we like to think, those ample hoops with which Mary Todd Lincoln is always portrayed came from our town. At least the thought gives historic flavor not to be passed by.

It is this cellar hole that gives the reason for the smaller ones near by. They bespeak the little homes of the workers in the factory. People who came and went.

* * *

The foundations laid for the early homes, as recorded by our cellar holes, the women brought their flowers. That touch of color that lingers yet in many of our rejuvenated old-fashioned gardens. Planted soon after the chimneys grew, they flourished in the virgin soil and, tenaciously taking root, are with us yet. Susannah's perennial candytuft, blue scylla, red peonies, white day lilies, red and lavender bergamot, magenta phlox, dusky chrysanthemums. Her rose-of-Sharon by the gate, the purple lilacs, flowering quince and bridal wreath against the garden fence. For the Susannahs of that day all loved color. Even in winter, their south windows were gay with heliotrope and geraniums. And their escaped gardens now adorn the fields and roadsides with bouncing-Bet, tiger lilies, and fragrant rocket. No austere women these. Every house had its posies. From their everlasting, their children blew the tiny leaf balloons. They left us sweet-smelling records of a happy kindly folk who planted seeds with hope.

And if our gardens tell of the brighter, softer side of our village life in its beginning, our stone walls declare its prodigious industry. They are the silent witnesses not only of the determination of our Pelegs to clear their stony acres, but also of their desire to set up boundary lines. "A good stone wall," said they, "makes for a good neighbor."

So between the planting season and the haying time, they worked at stone. And again after the fall harvests were in until snow flew, they worked at stone. Using oxen and the tough stone-bolt they drew the great boulders out and forward. The crowbar, the symbol of their task.

Thus stone by stone the walls grew. Laid not in haste but with care and skill. Beauty created unconsciously, perhaps. But created none the less. To endure as a record written in stone of a people who produced not a decalogue, but a creative heritage. A life that in spite of modern regimentation and turmoil definitely asserts itself. HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

Vatican Over Hollywood

IN SPITE of the fact that Mr. Will H. Hays, Czar of the motion-picture industry, is listed in "Who's Who" as an elder of the Presbyterian church, it is the Catholics who apparently have the inside track at Hollywood. The motion-picture producers have always lived in terror of government censorship. In lieu of it they were only too willing to accept the production code written by the Catholic church in 1930. By 1934, when the Catholic Legion of Decency, born in Cincinnati, was in full flower, Joseph Breen was appointed and given dictatorial powers to pass on stories before production. . . . That the church censorship before production is thoroughly effective is indicated by the list of accepted and prohibited pictures issued by the Legion of Decency as of July 9. Out of 277 pictures passed on by the organization, only four are condemned, although thirty are listed as objectionable in part—among them the heretical "Things to Come," by H. G. Wells.

The papal encylical of July 2 comes as a sort of accolade to what the church has been permitted to do for the morals of movie goers in the United States—and as a promise of what may be done in other countries. . . .

What the non-Catholic movie goers are entitled to decide, therefore, is whether they wish to have their films censored in advance by the Catholic church.

The grounds of church censorship are vague and a little hard for the layman to understand. Heretical doctrine, one of the pillars on which the Index Librorum Prohibitorum rests, is more easily defined than "immorality." Both figure largely in the censorship of motion pictures. . . .

But Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here" was not permitted even to be filmed; and the current production of "Fury," an admirable tract against lynching, suffered a number of changes in production. . . .

Film censorship as it operates in the studio today, therefore, seems to include politics as well as morals, local taboos as well as church doctrine. It works, in other words, no better than censorship has ever worked anywhere. The motion-picture goer is entitled to demand that his films be offered to him as his books are offered to him—in conformity with the laws with regard to obscenity and public decency, but otherwise uncensored. If the New York Times hired a lieutenant of Hitler's to blue-pencil its European news, there would be cries to high heaven; if the Soviet Government should presume to decide that no books criticizing the Russian revolution could be sold in the United States, the air would be filled with thunder. Coming closer to home, we have valiantly resisted every attempt to impose a general federal censorship of printed matter. Our danger at present is from overzealous, cohesive groups which may exert pressure on art or life. There is no conceivable justification for the presence of the National Legion of Decency in the cutting rooms and on the production lot in Hollywood.—*The Nation* (New York).

The Constitutional System

THE great task of the courts is to preserve the valuable and all important imponderables of constitutional liberty; and until we are ready to sweep aside altogether the judicial power to perform this task, we must depend on the wisdom and integrity of the justices. If, as already said, they sometimes appear to obstruct social progress, as far as progress may be obtained by legislation, the obstruction cannot be more than temporary. Probably the student of history, though he is justified in positive assurance that society cannot and will not stand still, is likely to think that hasty alteration of constitutional principles is more dangerous than delay and reasoned circumspection. . . .

The constitutional system, which, when it was established, derived its substance from the experiences and the efforts of previous centuries, has survived. In this modern world, that simple fact is an achievement. Formed for less than four million people living in a narrow area along the coast, it has been adapted to the needs of thirty times that number occupying half a continent. If federalism, democracy and individual liberty are drowned in the torrent and whirlpool of the future because men are found incompetent to govern themselves, the historical fact remains—for a hundred and fifty years the Constitution lasted as the fundamental law of a successful people. Only the unhistorical-minded person, fretted by his present and immediate ills, will underestimate this fact.—*Excerpts from the Pulitzer Prize history of 1936, "A Constitutional History of the United States," by Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin.*

To German Comrades of the War

SINCE we know war, we do not wish to experience it again. . . . We declare emphatically, from our own experience, that those who unleash the forces of war never experience war at all, and that those who experience it never profit by it.

Does not the root of the French-German tragedy of the postwar period lie in the fact that our governments and we ourselves thought this: you thought as though we were Germans, and we thought as though you were French? We have in common the same regard for the work which gives man life and raises his worth.

It is our mission as soldiers of the front, remembering the sacrifices of the dead and remembering our own sacrifices in this world, to cast out the force, injustice, insincerity, and ignorance which are always the sources of the greatest harm. We must, you and we, teach our nations to be acquainted with one another and to understand one another. We must awaken in our nations the good will by which there must be inspired the frank weighing of the wishes and important points of each. Thus there will be produced the good understanding which will assure our future.—*Message from the Leaders' Association of the French Societies of Soldiers at the Front, to their German comrades.*

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Built for Bicycles"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed very much reading your editorial entitled "Built for Bicycles."

It might interest you to know that this sport is also becoming more and more popular in Sweden, where at present there are more than 800,000 bicycles. This estimate is based upon official records, because in Sweden each bicycle is registered with the police, and given a license plate, just like an automobile. Also, by law, it must be equipped with a lamp, a tool kit, and a bell. To assure safety to wheelmen, the Swedish Government is now providing all new highways with special bicycle paths. The Swedish Touring Association has further aided this means of sport and transportation by issuing a guide for bicyclists, containing suggestions for sixty tempting excursions through the most attractive parts of Sweden.

New York, N. Y. HOLGER LUNDBERGH

Balance of Trade?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading so much these days about isolation, unpaid war debts, and tariff walls, I thought perhaps Monitor readers would find the following figures as interesting as I did. They are quoted from the Over-Seas Daily Mail, published in London, England. During the first quarter of 1936, "The United States sent goods worth £23,817,671 (roughly $120,000,000) and took £6,934,579 (roughly $35,000,000) in British goods." FREER TRADE

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Scapegoat of Sanctions

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

IT IS a natural human instinct to put the "blame" on somebody for all failures. In international politics this foolish and easy practice is followed. Instead of looking frankly at our own faults, or the faults inherent in a particular system, we give way to the childish and dishonest temptation of declaring that we were right, but some other country was wrong. In doing so, we make impossible a recognition of realities, and the correction of error.

Especially has this insincere and misleading method been adopted in regard to sanctions. Rather than ascertain just why they proved ineffective—as a few of us plainly foresaw they would from the beginning—there is a kind of conspiracy to make a scapegoat of France. If France, we are told on all hands, had only done what it should have done, the result would have been different. But even though we admit for a moment that France is in some exceptional sense alone responsible for decisions or nondecisions of the League (though, contradictorily, we are taught that the League as such, and not individual nations, acted against Italy) it is surely part of the problem of world government to ascertain in advance precisely the forces on which one can count before launching a tremendous experiment. There has never been a more obvious national position than that of France in relation to sanctions. No special knowledge of foreign affairs, but merely a little common sense, was needed to arrive at the conviction that France could not possibly display enthusiasm for sanctions against Italy.

* * *

France was the only country which laid the right stress on an embargo on key products—the British, on the contrary, proposing the system of boycott which could only punish the Italian people without embarrassing the warmakers. The French even went so far as to promise their aid and their ports to Britain if that country were attacked by Italy in connection with the imposition of sanctions, though the French did not consider they had a quarrel with Italy.

But, it is objected, the French showed reluctance. Of course they did. They did not want to be led into a war with Italy. There were other dangers in Europe, of far graver importance, and it was with dismay that France found itself placed in the dilemma of having to choose between Britain and Italy, between the rediscovered Article XVI and its security. The choice was all the more difficult in that Britain carefully evaded any specific pledges in Central Europe or against Germany.

"Blaming France" is all the sillier because it deliberately loses sight of the assurances by the most responsible British statesmen that they would take no steps which would provoke war, although they admitted that unless they were prepared to go to the logical extreme of war sanctions might prove futile.

* * *

The theory of sanctions (to which I have personally been opposed on ethical grounds since they were first put in the Covenant in 1919 and then conveniently forgotten) is that all nations are prepared to go to war against an aggressor. Now in the first place all nations are in practice not prepared to go to war against an aggressor. They were not on this occasion, and I find it hard to conceive a case in which they will be. Their presumed force, according to the sanctionists, would be overwhelming. But we know that, particularly in Europe, nations tend to range themselves in rival camps, and there is no great power that could not find allies if war were begun by the League. The sort of sanctions taken against Italy, when urged by Great Britain, could command, for many reasons, the support of fifty-odd nations. Real sanctions—the sanctions plainly stipulated in the famous Article XVI—could not command such support; and it is useless to discuss them unless the great powers are ready, in the last resort, to fight.

* * *

On September 17 I asked in the Monitor whether "Sanctions Mean War?" and my reply was unmistakably they do, if they are really applied. They are actual economic warfare, and they are potential military warfare—or they are nothing.

"It is," I wrote, "sufficient to read Article XVI, known as the 'sanctions' article, with a judicious intelligence, to see that, in the present state of the world, it is not practical politics; that it can never be applied fully, and seldom partially; that it is calculated to do more harm than good; and that unless the notion of 'sanctions' is to be dropped altogether, as some thinkers urge, the article needs a thorough recasting."

I am more than ever convinced that this view is correct. At any rate, would it not be wiser, in the interests of the League, and in the wider interests of peace, to apply our minds to these difficulties, instead of riding away with the glib explanation that it was because France was not more eager to fight Italy, and so start a universal conflagration, that sanctions failed? Let us look at the problem truthfully, to whatever conclusions we are driven, and not excuse our bad reasoning by picking out a scapegoat.